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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

BY THE CABLE.

Banquet of the Lord Mayor of London—Speech of Mr. Gladstone—He Deplores the State of Affairs in Ireland—Eulogy on the Life and Character of George Peabody—American Matters Alluded to—Victor Emmanuel Convalescent—Why Admiral Topete Resigned his place in the Spanish Ministry—All Quiet in Paris.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 9, *midnight*.—The inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of London took place to-night at Guild Hall. Members of the Ministry, foreign Embassadors, and a large and distinguished company were present. Mr. Gladstone replied to a toast to Her Majesty's Minister. On rising he was loudly cheered. He returned thanks for the honor, and said the good feeling of the citizens toward the Government was an omen and indication of the common sentiment pervading the land. He continued: Whatever the tendency of modern civilization; whatever its triumphs may be, do not undervalue them; they have not had, nor are they likely to have in our days, or in our children's, the effect of lightening the responsibilities of the Government. As the standard of our ideas and wants is raised, so is raised and extended the demands on those in office. It is to endeavor to give such a shape to legislation and public policy as may correspond to that elevated standard. Every social exigency causes us to rely more on the indulgence of our countrymen to give heart to our efforts, and to pardon and forgive our shortcomings. It is satisfactory to know that throughout the country one sentiment prevails in respect to the Queen, the laws and institutions of the country. But don't let us seek a fool's consolation in binding ourselves to that. Cross the channel, seek the island long united to us in political and legislative bonds. How melancholy in the face of this great assembly to be compelled to confess that that island, which we have governed for 700 years, and over which we have have exercised almost unbounded power, has not yet fulfilled the first conditions of a civilized community; has not been brought into harmony with our laws and institutions. It is almost unnecessary to remind you that we were called to office in connection with this important crisis in the affairs of Ireland—a crisis in which the mind of the country was more seriously addressed than formerly, toward making endeavors to put an end to what has been a problem and a spec on the fair fame of our country for so many generations. In Ireland we see society politically diseased. We see a people of noble capacity and quick susceptibility, whose heart, in many cases does not beat with a warm and lively attachment to her sister countries, and who do not, in all respects yield to the authority of the laws which we gladly recognize on this side of the channel. This year has been marked by the augmentation of agrarian outrages therefrom which this country is singularly free. The general tendencies to crime there acquire a painful notoriety, and strike the hearts of Englishmen with a deadly chill. As to the causes of these outrages it would probably be premature now to decide. To those connected with these outrages, I would suggest that their way is not the way to success in the legislature. Committors of outrages are enemies to the interest of their country. We are glad to be cheered in our own endeavors to give all Ireland the strength and unity which a considerable part of the island now enjoys. For that end we shall labor, encouraged by our generous countrymen.

In regard to our foreign policy, it would be idle to say that this department of affairs has a small interest for England. Importunate interference I hope we shall always avoid—a meddlesome and ambitious desire for influence we shall always forswear. But the sentiment of a true brotherhood for those countries with which we are united by so many costly ties, every minister is bound to cultivate, and should not venture to renounce. Happily we are discouraged from prosecuting quarrels with the world in general, having none to prosecute. But the friendly assistance of England, though not obtained, is always ready when sought for, and has had no small influence in allaying disturbances and composing differences which have and might have arisen in various parts of the world. His noble colleague, Lord Clarendon, since his return to the foreign office, had received liberal and handsome acknowledgements for his contributions toward the accommodation of such differences. One partial exception I ought to make, and it is an exception which is of the deepest interest to all Englishmen, namely: Our relations with America. But there is no occasion on which I could more appropriately refer to these relations or better describe them than as those of peace and concord. Were I to attempt to depart from them I should be admonished to judge more correctly and to speak more wisely by an event which has happened within this city during the last few days. I refer to the death of George Peabody, a man whose splendid benefaction will secure immortality, for his name, in that which he regarded as his old mother country; but whose fame likewise in a broader sense is applicable to all humanities. He has taught us the most needful of all lessons—how a man can be master of his fortune and not a slave, and it is most touching to know what I have learned from his friends, that while some men would have been unhappy at the idea of dying in a foreign land, his affections were so divided between the land of his birth and the land of his ancestors, that that which had been his fondest of wishes may now be realized, to be buried in America, but to die in England. With Mr. Peabody's country we are not likely to quarrel. It is true that care and skill in diplomacy, animated though it has been by the purest and most upright feelings; although it has not imperilled our peace, has failed to lead to the first issue. Up to the present moment upon the tangled question of law which have been in discussion between the two countries, considerable delay has taken place; yet every delay, instead of leading to danger, was prompted by considerable good will, and a desire to allow the intervention of a limited time to obviate the difficulties. [Cheers.] I believe the world would view with horror a parricidal strife between England and America. But such a state of things is not likely to arise from our present relations, and my confidence is in the sentiments which I know animate the American Government, as well as our own, and which also animate the minds of the people of these two great countries [cheers.] Another source of confidences is connected with the changes we witness in every country. [illegible] growing and public opinion has been [illegible] into a standard of international conduct higher than that formerly set up, and it becomes necessary for our own interests that the conduct of the country not only conforms to our own idea of its claims and rights, but to that sense which is entertained of international rights and duties by the whole mass of the civilized community.

Walter Brown, the American carsman, has been enthusiastically received at Newcastle, and has commenced training at once for the sculler's match recently arranged with Renforth, the Champion of England.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 9.—During the session of the Cortes yesterday, General Prim said, in reply to a question, that Admiral Topete had resigned on account of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, but that he would continue to favor a revolution, and aid him (Prim) in the discharge of his official duties.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, November 9.—The official paper of this city publishes the following announcement to-day: The physicians attending King Victor Emmanuel now report him entirely out of danger.

THE CAPITAL.

President Looking into the Annual Reports—Will not Purchase—Accepts the Presidency—Indicted for Embezzlement — Sinking Fund Statement.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT LOOKING OVER ANNUAL REPORTS.

All the Cabinet officers were in attendance at the meeting to-day, excepting the Postmaster General. The President was engaged during the forenoon in reading the annual reports of his Cabinet officers, and other officials, in consequence of which he was unable to give attention to any of the large number of visitors anxious to have interviews.

SINKING FUND STATEMENT.

The Sinking Fund statement showing the description and amount of Five-twenty bonds purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Sinking Fund to October 31, 1869, inclusive: Loans, act of February 25, 1862, $2,749,500; do. March 3, 1864, $137,000; do. June 30, 1864, $2,025,700; do. March 3, 1865, $1,044,050; consols of '65, $3,713,300; consols of '67, $7,670,950; consols of '68, $51,600; total, $17,844,500. Special purchases, statement showing the description and amount of 5-20 bonds purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury, and held to await the action of Congress in relation thereto: Loans, act of February 25, 1862, $3,995,700; do. March 3, 1864, $569,400; do. June 30, 1864, $5,718,800; do. March 3, 1865, $2,962,550; Consols of 1865, $16,360,450; Consols of 1867, $13,955,600; Consols of 1868, $1,442,500; Total $45,060,060.

ACCEPTS THE PRESIDENCY.

Dr. Draper, of New York, has accepted the Presidency of the American Union Academy of Literature' Science and Art, just formed in Washington. It already numbers one hundred and thirty-four members, including President Grant, Chief Justice Chase, Vice Admiral Porter, and others of distinction.

INDICTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Treasury Department has received information that L. G. Ester, Solicitor Second District, North Carolina, has been indicted for embezzlement, he having appropriated about $50,000 Government funds to his own use.

WILL NOT PURCHASE.

Senator Sprague who had opened negotiations to purchase the *National Intelligencer*, has declined to buy that establishment.

NEW YORK CITY.

Officers of the Privateer Hornet Held to Bail—Letter from Father Hyacinthe—Another Cuban Expedition—All Quiet at Port Jervis—Arrival of a Pardoned Staff Officer.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1869.

Captain Harris, late commander of the steamer Lillian, which had Goicuria's expedition on board, arrived in New York yesterday from Nassau, where the vessel was seized.

The officers of the privateer Hornet were brought to Brooklyn yesterday in charge of Marshal Foote, of North Carolina, and turned over to Marshal Dalton, who held them in $10,000 bail each to answer before the United States Circuit Court.

The following is Father Hyacinthe's letter to the Boston clergymen: I am very sensible of the high honor paid me in the greeting from the clergy whom you represent. I am touched by your expressions of Christian sympathy and affection. I am a Catholic and hope to remain one. I have not broken with the Church, but its abuses. I recognize true Christians in all Protestant bodies, for I believe that the true Church, embracing all who hold Christ as their head, is far wider than any earthly organization. My purpose in coming to America is to escape excitement and to rest a little. I shall soon return to Europe, but I hope again to visit this country. I shall visit Boston in November if possible, and then should be glad to see those whom you represent, to explain more fully my position. The future is dark and uncertain, but I shall obey my conscience to the end. Greet, in my name, with Christian salutation, those in whose name you greet me.

The *Times* says that intelligence was received at a late hour last night, from a reliable source, of another Cuban expedition being now in progress in this city, Philadelphia and Baltimore. We also learn that one or two very fast steamers have been purchased by parties unknown, and will at an early date, if not stopped, attempt to pursue a course similar to that marked out for the steamer Cuba.

A Port Jervis dispatch says: Gould and Rucker are here, and are not employing any of the old brakemen. The yards here are full of freight, and but little is going out. It is said those on the Delaware division are awaiting word from the men on the eastern division, and will also stop work. Everything is being conducted quietly. The two hundred men who arrived from Jersey City have mostly returned, not seeming to like the look of affairs.

Among the passengers by the steamer De Soto from Havana, is Baroix Munagetta, ex-Captain on the Staff of General Jordan, and captured in one of the late engagements by the Spaniards and pardoned through the influence of the American Minister at Madrid.

The officers of the Erie Railway announce all freight and passenger trains running on time, and all quiet at Port Jervis.

CHICAGO.

Lutheran Convention—Minnesota Propounds Questions which are Answered—Reports of Committees.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, November 9.—The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church re-assembled this morning. Rev. Seise presented the reply to the questions asked by the Minnesota Synod. The Synod of Minnesota asks concerning the declaration of the General Council on the four points: Whether it is a right interpretation in them that heretics and those that err in fundamental doctrines cannot be admitted to our altars as communicants nor into our pulpits as teachers of our congregations; and whether the principles enunciated at Pittsburgh are meant to apply to those who in the distinctive doctrines of the Lutheran Church are not in harmony with the pure doctrine of God's Word as taught and held by our church. To both questions the answer is, "yes." Exceptional cases in the second instance being necessarily left to be determined on by the faithful pastor as they arise. After debate, the questions were referred back to the member from Minnesota, with the request that he present them in a more lucid manner.

Rev. Dr. Passavant, of the Committee on Foreign Missions, reported that the principal difficulties that the Missionary Committee had met were a want of means to support the missionaries. The receipts of last year were but one thousand dollars. The second difficulty was the inability to obtain laborers for the missionary fields. The missionary labors of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, New York, Canada, (English,) Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Augustana, and Iowa Synods deserved creditable mention. The amount expended by these bodies for domestic missions is between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. It is proposed to plant missions in the West and South the coming year.

Rev. Mr. Schaffey, from the Committee on Constitution for Congregations and Synods, presented a long Constitution, which was not read, but will be printed for distribution.

On motion, the consideration of the report was postponed until next year.

Adjourned till afternoon.

Judge Lynch Still at Work.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—On Sunday evening a party of one hundred men came to the Richmond (Ky.) jail, took out a man named Zearcy, the author of five murders, and hung him in the Court House yard, with a placard on his back not to cut him down until 7 o'clock Monday evening. The crowd then dispersed.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—Dr. Lott, who murdered young Barnes at Oakland, Miss., a few weeks since, was taken from the Coffeeville jail on Sunday night by citizens and hung.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Third Anniversary Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association—An Immense Concourse and Interesting and Impressive Exercises—What Has Been Accomplished—The Outlook for the Future—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, and George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Last evening the Third anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the spacious and elegant auditorium of the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue. The occasion attracted to the edifice an immense throng of the friends of the enterprise and others interested in the cause it represented, and the hour for the opening exercises found pews, aisles and galleries crowded in every available space. Across the church, fronting the pulpit, a large platform had been erected, which was occupied by the officers, speakers and other visitors, among whom were many remembered as chief among efficient and active Christian workers. The assemblage entire was one of the largest and most brilliant ever called together in the city, and reflected in a highly satisfactory manner the deep interest felt in the noble enterprise.

At 7½ o'clock the exercises were opened with an appropriate voluntary, rendered in excellent style by the choir.

The audience was then led in fervent and impressive prayer by the Rev. J. A. Gray, of Christ M. E. church, followed with a scripture selection, read by the Rev. T. H. Hanna, from John, 2d chapter, beginning with the 12th verse.

The congregation next united in singing the 89th Psalm, commencing,

"Oh, greatly blessed the people are,
The joyful sound that know
In brightness of thy face, oh Lord,
They ever on shall go."

The President of the Association and chairman of the meeting, Mr. H. K. Porter, then read his annual report an interesting and well written paper, as follows:

Brethren of the Young Men's Christian Association:

We are met to-night in this our annual meeting for an important and solemn purpose. Our Master permits us to look back at the work of the past year for our encouragement and the strengthening of our faith, or that our experience may serve as a warning. And surely we have reason to hold prominently before our mind the blessed thought that Samuel kept before the eye of the men of Israel, by setting up the stone called Ebenezer, saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Our last annual meeting followed the sessions of the Christian Convention of this country, and, sharing the spirit and fervor of those days of conference and prayer, it was the glad beginning of the work for the year. With much that called for deepest gratitude in our previous history, and with peculiar and dearly bought experience that was invaluable to us in the direction of our affairs, we at that time received anew full proof of the sympathy with which every effort honestly made for Christ will be met in this community. The most gratifying appreciation of our honesty of purpose and purity of motive was manifested on every side, in kindly spoken words and in generous gifts. We had the assurance that our position was clearly understood, and that the cordial welcome of one of our city pastors, who extended to us the hand of fellowship three years ago, was now again reiterated by the whole Christian community—a welcome to us as an organization to duty in the blessed work of extending that kingdom for whose coming Jesus teaches His disciples evermore to labor and to pray.

This cordial recognition of our association on the part of others has resulted, we believe, from the fact that we ourselves have always regarded it simply as an instrument of the divinely appointed Church—an instrument called into use for a specific purpose, and deriving importance only as it remains auxiliary and beneficial.

Those who have been at all intimate with similar organizations throughout the land, and have not been misled by their prejudices or their fears, have known that this, its true position, has always been kept prominently before it, and that had it made the fatal mistake of claiming any other it would instantly have been deserted by its membership. Our own Association has been peculiarly favored above many in the general interest felt in it throughout the city, nor would any special remark be called for at this time, only that we desire to see it made of still greater service by being used by the ministry and by the church at large as one of God's instruments for good.

One indication of growth apparent to us all is the quietness with which our various duties have been performed. At times we have questioned whether the Association was not lessening in its activities and losing its influences, but examination has always proved that its working members were faithfully engaged, and that there was manifest a determination to discharge every obligation in the best manner possible.

Removal from active work by sickness or change of residence and by death, have thinned those numbers, at no time large, but there have also been additions of those whom we now recognize as most to be depended on for the discharge of important trusts; additions not merely from Christian ranks, but also from those one year ago in rebellion against our King. Another cause has operated to lessen our active forces—a cause which we find as the legitimate result of the work which we pray to be permitted to do, viz: the increase of responsibility placed upon some of our most efficient young men in their various churches. There have been numerous instances where some of the most laborious have found it impossible to continue actively with us on account of the rapidly growing work in their church home.

Our meetings for prayer, which have ever held so prominent a place, have been vigorously maintained throughout the year.

THE NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING,

which has always been under our charge, is not an Association meeting, but a meeting simply of Christians, drawn by the love of Jesus to confer together daily, and daily to seek His presence. And yet there have been weeks when it has, seemingly to a great extent, assumed the character of an Association meeting, because so few not numbered with us were in attendance. Were it possible adequately to express in this report the feeling of those who have the interests of this daily gathering at heart, surely such an expression could not fail to awaken the liveliest sympathy in this assemblage; and many who never think of this meeting now would be found on stated days, if it might not be daily lending encouragement to others and gaining it themselves by joining in these services of prayer and praise. There certainly is not a Christian in Pittsburgh who is not thankful that this meeting is held; there is not one who does not believe that it may be the means, as far as used, of softening the asperities of business and of elevating the standard and tone of our commercial life by infusing something of the spirit of Christ, and yet the attendance is so small as to make it seem as if such results were regarded as of little moment.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT PRAYER MEETING,

always dear above any other that we hold, has been sustained with uniform excellence. It has often been remarked of this meeting that it seemed to matter little who should lead it, for it has always been easy to discern the form like the Son of God in the midst.

At least fifty cottage or neighborhood meetings have been held in various districts of the city, and now the Church Committee, recently reorganized, is making special endeavors to extend the usefulness of this branch of work, and to enlist scores and hundreds, if possible, of new workers by having one of these meetings, at least, held by every church each week. One church has already reported twenty-five of its male members as ready to engage in the conduct of such meetings, since the proposition has been made by this Committee.

The meeting at

THE SOLDIERS' HOME

Has been a regular weekly appointment, and many services have been held, in which the men were deeply interested, and from whose conduct profit and pleasure were derived by those who went from the Rooms; but the appointment has not been as faithfully kept as it ought. This is owing to no lack of interest on the part of the soldiers, or that of the Superintendent of the Home, who has always been anxious for the maintenance of the meeting, but partly, we think, to the inconvenience of the evening when it was held, and partly to the fact that our working forces are really so few and our calls are so many.

THE OPEN AIR MEETINGS,

First undertaken by us a year ago, were this year resumed. The number held has been fewer, on account of the long continuance of the unsuitable weather at the beginning of the summer, and because of postponements caused by the frequent heavy rains; but we feel that in many respects there has been decided improvement. The same spot has been visited several Sabbaths in succession, giving to the hearers and to residents in the neighborhood the idea of a permanent, deeply rooted desire to do good and giving opportunity to reiterate again and again to the same attentive listeners the blessed tidings of Christ's love. Thus we have tried to tell the old, old story in a plain, familiar way, and to find common ground to stand on with those whom we addressed. We have constantly endeavored to avoid arousing prejudice and to bring those who were attracted to listen to meet with us frequently, that the Holy Spirit's influences, of which we were conscious, might be exerted upon them. Little strips of printed hymns, all bearing some of the precious invitations of the Gospel, have been scattered far and wide, with the hope that the truth they embodied, though sown by the wayside, might fall on good ground, made ready for its reception by the sweetness of the melody or the beauty of the words. Thousands of pages of tracts and of religious papers also, (none of course denominational), have been thus scattered and have gone to do their appointed work, out of our sight it is true, but not beyond the eye of Him who seeth in secret. At the close of these services the most favorable opportunity presents itself to every warm, loving heart for reaching those out of Christ. In the address to the crowd the bow may be drawn at a venture, but these personal appeals afford a more distinct mark and greater steadiness of aim. In this feature the improvement over the meetings a year ago is marked. More of our young men avail themselves of this privilege, and it has been customary this summer for the leader to extend an invitation to any one wishing to converse thus personally to remain for that purpose. Many and many are the men who have thus had opportunity, without feeling of restraint, to unburden their hearts, and always have they heard echoed, as we would affectionately echo to-night to any troubled, heavy-laden soul, the precious invitation of Him who is Almighty to save, "Come unto Me and I will give you rest."

Closely connected with this work in the open air is the Sabbath evening service at the rooms held during the summer. One feature of this meeting, not so marked in any other, is the mingling of all classes and conditions of men. No one would think of excusing himself from attending by reason of his common or ragged dress, for coming in from the street with a crowd no one can be singled out for observation. Thousands of passers by have wondered at the strange sight—a group of young men gathered on the sidewalk in the twilight of the Sabbath singing hymns. We may not know what the general thought has been regarding it, but one instance we do know of, where a homeless stranger in our city, who had come to think of himself as utterly an outcast, heard in it the voice of God. He accepted, as have hundreds of others, the invitation to meet with us to pray, and God gave him in that hour such peace as he had ever despaired of knowing. The deepest solemnity pervaded these meetings and a solemn hush has fallen on every spirit, such as the prophet must have felt when he proclaimed, "The Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him."

During the winter the Opera House was occupied, as the Old Theatre had been the year before, for religious services on Sabbath evenings. The great difficulty experienced at both these places is to secure a room properly warmed. The invitation to come in, however kindly given, was quite likely to be unheeded by those who felt that they had incurred serious exposure by attending. Those who labored to make this meeting a very useful one, never felt that the attendance was proportionate to the effort, and yet they know that at every meeting there were some present whom we could not have brought to our rooms and who never enter God's house. If Christ's command be not explained away, we know how without some such instrumentality this gospel is to be preached to every creature.

In addition to this direct work the force of our example has been felt in the establishment of open air meetings by Christians in neighboring towns, and in many other ways has our association had influence.

While thus presenting these facts, and the thoughts which they suggest, one would not claim exemption from criticism, nor would we have our methods removed from the closest scrutiny. But we entreat any who are tempted to decide that we have no place in this community, or that the place is unworthily filled, to learn by intimate contact the spirit of the organization—and themselves to mould it—leading in better and more efficient work.

In thus reviewing our spiritual interests, we cannot but recognize God's hand guiding and upholding. He has crowned the year with His richest gifts, nor has He witholden His presence and favor. We are conscious, as none others can be, of the imperfection of our work and lament that we accomplish so little, and yet we truly believe that God has used our Association indirectly, if not directly, within the past year in turning men from death unto life. While we have reason to rejoice, therefore, in His continued favor, which is life, and in His loving kindness, which is better, let us confide more implicitly in Him and in His presence: knowing that His kingdom cometh in answer to our prayers and yet not by the might or power of man but by my spirit, saith the Lord.

We turn to examine briefly other interests:

OUR READING ROOM

Has been abundantly supplied with the leading papers of the country, daily and weekly, secular and religious, and with some of the choicest religious, scientific and literary periodicals in our language. Special efforts have been made to make more generally known the advantages presented, and there are few who will not be suprised to learn that we have regularly on file more than fifty daily papers representing thirty prominent cities and towns, the greater number of these papers being the contribution of a liberal business firms in this city.

To add to the attractiveness of the forms and for economy in our expenditures, a new service was begun in November last and has been kept up from that time. Two young men are present one evening of each month, from seven till ten, to welcome strangers, to engage in conversation with any who may wish it, and to embrace any favorable and proper opportunity to converse without formality or stiffness of Him who has bought us, and who constrains us to seek by all means to win others to His love. This service may appear slight to some who have not performed it, but if any are willing to make the necessary sacrifice of time, the sixty who are now pledged to the pleasant duty will gladly welcome others to their number.

It may be noticed by some that no evening classes have been conducted by us during the year. The reason is that we have witnessed with the greatest pleasure the manner in which these classes have been sustained in an organization kindred in many respects to our own, the Young Men's Episcopal Church Guild, and have felt that no good could come from two such courses in the place of one. We would gladly, therefore, use any influence that we may exert in swelling their numbers. Nor is it more than fitting that we should recognize the able manner in which this evening instruction has been continued for several years, in many cases at great personal sacrifice of those who give the instruction.

In May the final distribution of the relief funds entrusted to our care in November, 1867, was made, and the accounts closed and audited by a committee of the Mayor's appointment. The final report of Mr. Cook and that of the auditing committee may be found in our last annual printed report. And within the past month the faithful brother, to whom our Association owes so much as a Director and as its former Superintendent, has finished all his earthly labors, and we have laid him away to his rest. His body, never rugged, wasted as this great care fell on him, and patiently he carried the heavy burden though consciously sinking beneath it. But far heavier than the work itself and far harder to endure was the cruel insinuation of infidelity to the trust. Those who knew him intimately know how these poisoned shafts wounded him almost beyond endurance, and how hard it was to wait patiently for the vindication of the future. That frightful explosion did not spend its force by shattering the mill and and burying mangled forms in the ruins, but it hurried one of the most quiet, efficient and self-sacrificing men to his death. This was his last work, and his strength was so wasted that he was obliged to render his final report by the hand of a friend.

Twice, besides, has the Death angel marked our comrades and claimed them. But we have reason to rejoice that in all those instances the seeming conquerer had been already conquered, and death had been stripped of its terrors. King and Graham, and Cook had gone home, cut down like frail flowers in the flush of their young manhood. We who are in the strength and vigor of life, should read as we miss these brothers to-night, the solemn lesson of the Master, which their broken lives repeats so loudly in our hearing. "Behold, in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

"For, remember that I may be the next
To come in at the door,
To call you from your busy work
Forevermore.
As you work, your heart you must watch,
For the door is on the latch
In your room,
And it may be in the morning,
I will come."

At the beginning of the year, the position of Superintendent was vacant, but its duties were performed at that time and continued to be for six months by the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Long,—performed with all his natural enthusiasm and a conscientious fidelity. Throughout his official connection with us he had the tender sympathies and affectionate interest of all our membership, and has ever retained them.

During the summer we have had the services of one of the students at the Western Theological Seminary, Mr. J. K. Wilson. Unsparing of himself, he gave up his summer's rest to take on him these new responsibilities; and now that he has resumed his studies, we would follow him with the earnest hope and trust that his life may be one of large usefulness, and that in his holy calling he may be highly honored of God.

To Mr. J. Woods, now in the faithful discharge of these duties, our grateful acknowledgments are due. But in accepting the position, he did it merely for the time, and may soon be obliged to leave it. The Board of Directors and the whole Association feel it to be of the utmost importance that some one peculiarly qualified be raised up to fill this place of responsibility and trust.

Had this report been made one week ago, our review might have been confined to our own immediate vicinity. But since the State Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, held at Williamsport last week, which our Association had been prominent in calling, and in the proceedings of which we had the liveliest interest, we may not thus limit our vision. God seemed to show Christians met together in that place that there was a great work for them to do, by individual and organized and united effort, and that multitudes in this great State might be arrested in their mad rejection of Christ or aroused from careless indifference to Him, if His people would but make a more thorough consecration of all their powers to the Master, and use every means open to them for the extension of His kingdom. And speaking in the name of the Association, I should be untrue to its convictions were I to leave unmentioned the weighty responsibility that we feel resting upon us in this respect. Placed as we are in this city of large influence, the seat of untiring activities, and the center whence good or evil will certainly radiate in all directions, we may not excuse ourselves lightly from doing what God shall give us to do throughout these western counties of our State with which we are in immediate daily contact.

On the back of the programme for this evening's services will be found the report of our Treasurer. We gratefully acknowledge the generous contributions of our many friends. Our expenditures have been less than we anticipated, as our constant care has been to keep strictly within the means provided; and so we have in many instances refrained from expenditures that we would gladly, and we think wisely, have made, had our resources permitted. We think, too, that our experience has not been altogether in vain, and that an economical use of the funds indicates more judicious management on the part of the Board of Directors. The largely attended meetings of the Board, especially during the past six months, speak also of the deep and growing interest of the Association in its work.

To-night we come to bespeak the interest of others also. New plans are already laid for usefulness, which we hope may result in great good, but it is more fitting that these should be spoken of when the contemplated work can itself be passed in review.

Your response, in former years, to our appeals for co-operation, has always been generous. By that response, to-night, will be decided in great measure the extent of the work to be undertaken for the coming year.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The annual report of the Treasurer, Mr. W. L. McClintock, which was next presented, exhibited the balance in the Treasury last year, $20 99, which added to the donations, fees, from membership, &c., made the total receipts during the year just closed $5,081 01. The expenditures for the same time were $5,051 34, of which $1,500 was for room rent, $975 05 salary of Superintendent, papers and periodicals $433,72, religious services, including tracts, &c., $244 45, printing and stationery $633 21, Manchester Branch, $238 62, and the remainder for Janitor, gas bills, room expenses, &c.

After the presentation of the reports, the coronation hymn was sung, commencing

"All hail the power of Jesus' name
Let Angels prostrate fall."

The President then announced that the programme had been changed at the request of the speakers, and that he had the pleasure of introducing as the first speaker, the Rev. John Hall D. D, of New York.

DR. HALL'S REMARKS.

Dr. Hall, upon taking the stand, said that he had much satisfaction in being present at this anniversary meeting and joining in the congratulations on the great success which had crowned the efforts of the Association during the year. He thought if the report just read was any criterion, that the enterprise was wonderfully prosperous, and was doing a noble work, which deserved and should receive the sympathy and encouragement of all Christian people. He felt glad to see such a large audience, and recalled with feelings of the liveliest pleasure the remembrance of a former visit to Pittsburgh, when he made many friends, and was more than ever thankful for the privilege of being associated with hospitable, generous hearted Christian people. But, he said, the time and place was one not for the indulgence of private feelings. A greater and more important work was to be done, and although not present from any request of his own, he wished to improve the kind invitation, and the occasion, to speak a few words, practical and earnest, to the glory of the blessed cause—especially did he wish to speak to young men concerning their lives, those words which, as a young man in former years, he would gladly have received and endeavored to profit by. They were just out in life, surrounded by all its allurements, and needed a few cautions and a few suggestions, which he hoped to give, though humbly, from his own experience.

Life was divided into several phases or departments, which might be considered in four parts. First, there was the Physical life, which developed itself in the growth of the man. This was the lowest order, but nevertheless demanded an equal care and attention with any other. Higher than this was the Intellectual life, the cultivation of the mind. Activity, constant and persistent, was required in order that the intellect might be fully developed into useful and vigorous growth and strength. Higher still, yet intimately associated with it, was the Moral life, and there were those in the assemblage who, could appreciate and feel in them, the highest and most important of all—the Spiritual life. Each felt these in a greater or less degree.

"These different phases of man's nature, or four lives, need each a distinct though not separate culture. In the first there is truth in the old adage, "a sound mind in a sound body." It is the duty of all young men to care for the wants of the body—their physical natures should be cultivated with attention—not to be an extremist, or to merely develop the physique to the exclusion of all else. It is good for all to remember that it is a duty to Him who gave us our physical system to keep it in proper order and at all times ready for the greatest work assigned us in the world. Then the culture of the intellect is a matter which all will concede in the highest degree necessary, otherwise, with a physical culture alone, man degenerates into a mere athlete, a gymnast, on a level with the lower order of creation. Yet this intellectual development also may be carried to excess, if the other be neglected. By it a smart, cunning man may be produced, one capable of making a corner in oil, or Erie, or gold, but not one fitted for the responsibilities of manhood.

The moral life next demands attention. The history of the past produced many and glorious instances of this higher life, which serve as bright examples, which should encourage young men to cultivate a moral life, without which manhood will be vastly imperfect and fall short of what it should be. Then again there is the spiritual life, higher than all. This should above everything be cultivated Without a just, proportionate development here, a great loss will be experienced, for which no other excellence can atone.

Thus we have all the lives which go to make up the nature and growth of a true man, and the most important question with the young man aware of his manhood's responsibilities, is how can all be cultivated in just proportion, that the man may be symmetrical, and attain the highest and most perfect development. To this question, the most simple and natural answer, is that which enjoins a complete turning away from all things which in the least degree one opposed to the growth of any particular phase of life. Prominent, and in fact the principal opponent of this desired development, is sin. Sin in all its forms, in all its allurements, or whatever shape it may assume. Sin is bad for the physical life. This surely needs no argument in the face of the spectacles which are to be seen every day crowding our jails, our penitentiaries and our hospitals. How many of these poor unfortunates who questioned of their suffering, their decline, in all the elements of physical and other respects, trace it all to the evil of sin in one form or another. Instances which could not be numbered, could be adduced to show the truth of the statement that sin was bad for the physical life. Then, again, is not sin against the intellectual development of man? Does it not rob the mind of all those keen sensibilities, lower and debase, and, if continued in, ultimately destroy it? Read the history of the world, and no more proof of this will be needed.

Sin in its relation to moral and spiritual life is even more disastrous. It is radically opposed to these. It acts as a terrible and fatal poison, instant and fearful in its effects. It deals death to them at the first touch. It destroys, uproots, and tears away every vestige of that life which is the most important of all. So we have four phases or lives in our natures, each of which requires a distinct but not seperate cultivation, each must be developed proportionately to the other, to do which it is necessary to cling to those virtues and aims which are in unison with these faculties. This wonderful being of ours is like a delicate machine. Touch one part and you have an influence over the whole. Do injury to one part and the whole mechanism receives a shock, and is to that extent thrown out of order. With care and prayer, and thoughtful attention then young men desirous of fully developing that power within them should endeavor to cultivate all their powers.

In doing this work the most important matter is, first, the development of the spiritual and moral life. These should have the ascendancy. God's eye is resting upon this part of the mechanism, and there the greatest care must be exercised. If the moral and spiritual life are properly cultivated then all will as a general rule be right. But how can these be developed, is asked by the young Christian. Professions have been made and theories established. How shall these be lived up to. There are many men in the world like the telegraph pole—a great deal of knowledge is running through them of use to others but not to themselves and none of theirs. (Laughter.) God has given us a lesson in this matter in the trees. The tree to grow and give forth buds, and leaf, and fruit, must have a proper root in good soil, so the young christian must be rooted and grounded in Christ. They must learn the lesson of the gardener who knows that only from the tree or plant properly grown into the ground, can the fruitage and flowers come. The young Christian so must learn that only as he is firmly fixed and grown into Christ, can he bring forth the proper Christian fruits. Further than this, in the tree with the roots are the stems, drawing their life from the root, so the Christian must draw life, and strength, and growth from Christ. He must have fixed and settled principles which cannot be moved or shaken. These are the stems of his Christian character. The life in all things must be connected with Christ. He must have a true, hearty, earnest, honest love for his Master, to inspire him, if he would achieve succes. Again the tree has leaves, in connection with the stems, which have, as every student of botany, knows a very important reflex influence on the growth of the tree. So it is with a profession of faith in Christ; it, as the leaves, develops and returns strength to his Christian character. Many young people do not think of this in the important light in which it should be regarded. Then last of all, in the analogy the uses of the tree should be considered. Various are their uses. Some are for fruit, others for shade, others for beauty, while others combine all these qualities in one. If the Christian be in the right path, it is not too much to say that he should combine all these graces in his character. He should be ready to lend a helping hand to every unfortunate fellow being. By his consistency he should exhibit the beauties of Christianity and its attraction, and by his acts he should do the work of the Master at all times, and thus bring forth Christian fruitage. There are some people who never bring forth fruit or flowers in their life, although they are called Christians. They seem to be contemplating at coming out at last, as strong timbers. They do nothing while living, but seem to rest easy upon the delusive supposition that they can leave a will behind, with a rich and noble legacy. This cannot be. It is not negative goodness that will save a man. This is a sorrowful and terrible delusion. As the tree falls so shall it lie. Young christians should arouse themselves from any such feeling and go to work in the cause with greater zeal. Their great work is to labor for Christ by their lives and character and money and influence.

This is their great work, which if engaged in with the right spirit will not, cannot fail of success. God's smile will be upon them; God's grace will crown their efforts; God's strength will assist them. The Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh has a noble work before it. Let the members but thoroughly understand and undertake that work and the hearty prayers and sympathies of a Christian community will go with them and the Great Master himself will approve of their labor and crown it with abundant success.

At the conclusion of the reverend gentleman's eloquent address the choir and congregation, standing, sung the hymn commencing

"Watch, for the time is short.
Watch while it is called to-day."

After singing, the Chairman, with a few very appropriate remarks, introduced Hon. Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia.

MR. STUART'S REMARKS.

Mr. Stuart upon coming forward was greeted with enthusiasm and clapping of hands. He commenced by saying that he knew how long, in 1864, he could trespass upon the good nature and patience of a Pittsburgh audience, after eleven o'clock at night, but he did not know in 1869 how long a similar audience would allow their patience to be tested without damage to the collection which was to follow him, hence his remarks would be brief. He came from the city of brotherly love, with the warm greetings of christian workers there, to the anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Association of Pittsburgh, and to rejoice with them as the representative of brothers engaged in the same cause, over what had been accomplished. He loved these associations, and was intensely interested in all that pertained to their interests. The speaker then traced the history of these enterprises from their commencement in 1844, in the city of London, and dividing their career into three eras of seven years each. In the first, but little progress was made. In the second, the work began to be acknowledged by the Church as one of her greatest auxiliaries, and had made a glorious record. In the last, the highest and most glorious results had been achievd. The past fourteen years were but as a preparation for the baptism of fire which was to be the portion of these Associations, at least in this country. It came with the war which devastated the country, caused mourning throughout the land, and left a record which could never be effaced. The speaker dwelt at considerable length on this point, during which he related a number of thrilling incidents, illustrative of the work of the Christian Commission, the outgrowth of the Young Men's Christian Association. At the close of the war these enterprises, or this grand Christian movement, had attained its majority—the 6th day of June, 1865, was its twenty-first year. Since that time it had been doing a noble work and had already made its influence felt in all the great cities and smaller towns of the land. The speaker then rapidly reviewed the work of the Christian Associations in the United States, giving a number of interesting statistics, and closing with an earnest and practical appeal to the generosity of a Christian community for the support of that branch located in Pittsburgh, which was about to enter upon its fourth year.

Mr. Stuart's address was a remarkable, effective and eloquent one, and we regret that the crowded state of our columns this morning prevents us from giving a fuller report. At its conclusion, a collection was taken, which netted the handsome sum of $2,875 10.

The Hymn was then sung commencing

"My Faith looks up to thee
Thou lamb of Calvary
Savior divine"

After which the audience was dismissed with benediction by Rev. J. S. Dickerson.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nine Frame Buildings Consumed by Fire—Whole Family more or less Burned—An old Lady Thrown from a Second-Story Window—Funeral of Admiral Stewart—Business to be Suspended.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—Nine frame dwellings in Camden, New Jersey, were burned this morning—loss, $12,000. The fire originated from a defective flue in the house occupied by Mr. Elliott, whose family in their efforts to escape the flames, were all more or less severely burned, viz: Elliott, his wife and five children. His aged mother was thrown from a second story window and received such injuries that her recovery is thought impossible.

The body of Admiral Stewart arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening, from Bordertown, by steamboat, and was taken to Independence Hall by a guard of marines and sailors. It will be exposed to public view from 6 A. M until 3 P. M. to-morrow, when the funeral will take place. The body will be interred in the Ronaldson Cemetry, an old burying ground in the northern section of the city.

Very extensive preparations have been made for the funeral, and business will be generally suspended during the afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of the First Overland Train—Ross Browne Delivers a Lecture on China, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—The first overland train from the east reached Oakland last evening, and was greeted with the firing of cannon, fireworks, bonfires and illuminations of the principal buildings, and a general jubilee among the citizens, Arches were erected over the streets along which the train passed, inscribed with mottoes, among which were "Minimum Fares," "Maximum Travel," "Oakland bears on end the largest rails in the world," "New York and Oakland bound together with ties strapped with iron."

Ross Browne lectured on China last night, was well attended and favorably received. He detailed his experience at the Chinese court, and contrasted the scant welcome of the American Embassy in Pekin to the splendid reception given Burlingame in the United States and European courts. He related numerous hostilities of the Chinese to foreigners, and asserted that the Chinese court was never more exclusive than at present.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Ex Gov. Thomas G. Pratt, of Maryland, died yesterday, aged 65.

—Swarthmore College, under the direction of the Hicksite branch of Quakers, situated near Philadelphia, was opened yesterday.

—It is understood that the office of Assistant Treasurer in New York has been offered by the President to Senator Felger, of Albeny, and he will accept it.

—The vote for Governor in Minnesota is so close that it will require an official canvass to determine whether Austin, Republican, or Otis, Democrat, is elected.

—The Convention bill has passed the Tennessee Senate, amended so as to reduce the number of members to fifty. The House did not act on the amendment.

—General Wool was not quite as comfortable Monday night as he had been during the preceding forty-eight hours. He takes scarcely any nourishment, and is very weak.

—The trial of David Walsh, for the murder of his wife, was finished in the Chicago Supreme Court Monday evening, with a verdict of guilty. His punishment is to be hanging.

—Cattle are dying in large numbers at Pfeffer's distillery, in Cincinnati. It has occasioned groundless rumors that the plague has appeared. The malady is one occasioned by the still-slop fed to cattle.

—N. Stadfeidt, at Dayton, Monday, was held by the Commissioner to appear before the United States Court to answer a charge of counterfeiting revenue stamps. Bail was fixed at ten thousand dollars.

—Shepperd's boarding house, on Schuyler street, Oswego, N. Y., was burned yesterday, with the barn adjoining, and four horses. James Shepperd was burned in the house. Loss six thousand dollars.

—At eight o'clock last night, as the express train from Nashville was leaving Bacon Creek Station, Milton Cochran, a brakeman, was shot and instantly killed by a man concealed behind a wood pile. The cause of the murder is only conjectural.

—The vote in New Hampshire on the adoption of the State Constabulary Act is very light, and it will be defeated by a large majority. Probably not over 15,000 votes were cast. Concord, Manchester, Dover, and other populous towns, have given large majorities against the project.

Foreign Markets by Cable.

LONDON. Nov. 9—*Evening.*—Consols 93⅜. American securities quiet; 5-20's at London—'62s 83¾, '67s 83¾, '65s 82¼.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9.—Ten-Forty's 78; Eries 20½; Illinois 98¼; Atlantic and Great Western 25. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Cotton lower, closing steady; middling upland 11⅜@11½c; New Orleans 11⅞@12c; sales 8000 bales. California white wheat 10s; red western 8s 9d@8s 10d; red winter 9s 1d. Receipts of wheat the past three days, 20,000 quarters, all American western. Flour 22s 6d. Corn, mixed, 29s. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 43s. Pork 112s 6d. Beef 86s. Lard 7s. Cheese 69s. Bacon 67s for new. Spirits petroleum 11⅛s; refined do 38⅛s. Tallow 46s 6d. Turpentine 27s 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Tallow 46s 3d. Refined petroleum 1s 8½d@1s 8¾d.

ANTWERP, November 9.—Petroleum firm at 61½.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—Cotton quiet.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 9.—Market heavy.

PARIS, Nov. 9—3 P. M.—Bourse flat. Rentes 71f 15c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9.—Bonds closed active and firm at 89¼.

Western Insurance Company.

The stockholders of the Western Insurance Company held an election for Directors yesterday, with the following result: Alexander Nimick, President; Reuben Miller, Jr., James McAuley, Andrew Ackley, Alexander Speer, David M. Long, John R. McCune, Charles J. Clarke, William S. Evans, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Phillip Reymer, William Morrison and D. Thmsen, Directors. During the hours of balloting an elegant repast, prepared by Jacob Hubley, was enjoyed by the stockholders and a few invited friends, and the affair was one of the pleasantest we have ever attended. Messrs. Herbert, Secretary, Gardner, Assistant Secretary, and Noeld, Agent, were unremitting in their attentions to all.

DIED.

PAUL—On Tuesday evening, at 6½ o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Kennedy, No. 106 Seventh avenue, Mrs. CHRISTEN PAUL, relict of Wm. Paul, dec'd, aged 71 years.

Notice of funeral in evening and morning papers.

BLAIR—On Monday morning, November 8th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock A. M., JOHN BLAIR, late Sergeant Company E, 63d Regiment Penna. Volunteers, in the 30th year of his age.

EWING—On Tuesday morning, November 9th, ELLEN, infant daughter of John and Elizabeth Ewing.

UNDERTAKERS.

R. PATTERSON........JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS, Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes and Gloves, and every description of funeral furnishing goods furnished on the most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriages furnished. Office open day and night.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D.D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, UNDERTAKERS, No. 424 PENN STREET. Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each. COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D.D., will preach in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Allegheny (Rev. Mr. Swift's,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10th, at 7½ o'clock. no10

☞ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

First Concert of the CANTATA SOCIETY,

60 Voices, with Full Orchestra.

MONDAY, November 15th, 1869.

1. CH. GOUNOD'S MESSE SOLENNELLE. Solo Voices: Soprano, Mrs. C. C. Mellor; Tenor, Mr. Paul Zimmerman, Bass, Mr. W. B. Edwards.
2. R. SCHUMANN'S GIPSY LIFE. This chorus gives a rapid description of the strange and nomadic existence of Gipsies.
3. MAX BRUCH'S FAIR ELLEN. Solo voices: Ellen, Soprano, Mrs. C. C. Mellor; Lord Edward, Baritone, Mrs. J. J. Benitz.

This Cantata is a musical adaptation of this interesting incident in the Indian war, when a band of British soldiers was saved from certain annihilation by a girl, in whose prophetic sight and hearing "The Campbell's" were "Coming."

Librettos, 20 cents. For sale at Messrs. Mellor & Hoene's Music store, on the day of the sale of tickets, and at the Hall on the evening of the Concert.

The Chickering Pianos, and also the Mason & Hamlin Organs used by the Cantata Society, are furnished by Messrs. Mellor & Hoene, agents for both firms. no10

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE 7-40 GOLD BONDS,

Of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, 54 Cliff Street, New York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a Railroad nearly one-half completed, starting from Chicago and traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by FIRST MORTGAGE on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—7 per cent. gold for 40 years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the Realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 PER MILE, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose Bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safe-guards thrown around each and every Bond, combine to render these, UNEQUALLED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, sent free on application to our Agents in Pittsburgh,

S. M'CLEAN & CO., 73 FOURTH AVENUE.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Agents for the Sale of the Bonds. no10:q48

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Books! Books! Books!

Delegates and others attending the meeting of the Old and New School Assemblies, will find at our Store, 193 Liberty street, a good assortment of

Theological, Religious and Sabbath School Books,

the Publications of the Presbyterian Pub. Committee. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Carter, Scribner, and other Publishing Houses. Liberal Discounts allowed to Ministers, Sabbath School Committees, and all persons buying in quantities.

ROBERT S. DAVIS & CO., 193 LIBERTY STREET, near Sixth. no10:WTMF

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Address,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

☞NOTICES—"*To-Let,*" "*For Sale,*" "*Lost,*" "*Wants,*" "*Found,*" "*Boarding,*" *&c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED.—A BAKEHOUSE in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address B., GAZETTE OFFICE, stating rent and locality.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—An AGENT for this city to sell the celebrated BARTRAM & TAUTON SEWING MACHINE, on which we offer terms more liberal than any other company. Call and examine at 161 Wood street. H. C. WILCOX, Traveling Agent.

WANTED.—AGENTS everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only Practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.—$20,000 to Loan in large or small amounts. THOMAS K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—$250 per month to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine—100,000 sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for circulars. ☞Beware of infringers.☜ Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO LET.

FOR RENT—Until the first day of April next, the two storied Brick Dwelling House, containing twelve rooms, situate on the corner of Stockton avenue and Webster street, with stable attached. To a good tenant these premises will be let low. Enquire of THOMAS B. UPDIKE, 209 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, with good facilities for Rolling Mill work and a good trade established. Address, "FOUNDRY," at this Office.

FOR SALE—A Counter and DESKS suitable for a Banking or Insurance office. Can be seen at No. 66 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds constantly on hand.

Orders from all parts of the Country promptly executed.

JAMES HILL & CO., Corner Marion Avenue & P. F. W. & C. R. W. Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A fine private residence on Prospect street, 15th ward; a double brick dwelling on 41st street, 17th ward; a fine Frame Dwelling on Main street; House and Lot on Church street; House and Lot on 38th street; Bloomfield lots, 20 by 137 feet, $600; some 20 by 70 feet, $200 and $400—ten years to pay. A number of Houses and Lots and Farms for sale.

no8 D. S. WILLIAMS, 17th ward.

FOR SALE.—SHOP ON NORTH AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.—The building, 38x70 feet, is being used by Jas. Godfrey & Co. as a manfacturing establishment. One of the members of the firm wishing to retire from business on account of poor health, we have decided to close out this part of the business at a bargain. Also good will of Steam Power (5 to 10 horse power,) tools and machinery; would make a good wagon maker shop; lot 60x100 feet, on 5 years lease. For further particulars inquire at No. 44 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, LESS or more, in Plum township, Allegheny conty. Allegheny Valley R. R. runs through it. Two hundred yards from station. Frame house of six rooms, and good stable and all other necessary out-buildings; orchard of 100 bearing fruit trees, of all kinds; good garden, grape arbor, and gooseberries and currants; $25,000 worth of rock, quarry opened; will suit for residences or manufacturing establishments; coal under entire place; good indications of oil; deepest water and best landing on the river; all well fenced. Inquire of A. B. KERR, on the premises.

FOR SALE.

House and Lots on Spring Hill, Seventh ward, price $5,500; 16½ acres near Fleming Station, $5,000; House and Lot, 54 James street, $3,500; 2 houses on Fleming street, $1,200 each; 2 houses and 3 lots in Pleasant Valley, $4 300; 6 acres in Reserve township on Evergreen road, $6,000; 8 lots on Fremont street, $4,000, house and lot in Salem, Ohio, $2,800; 1 acre ground in Bellevue Boro, $1,000; house and lots, head of Beaver street, $2,850; house and 2 acres in Elizabeth Boro, $1,600; house and lot in Bridgewater, Beaver county—house contains 11 rooms, lot 65 by 210 feet—$5,000; farm at Fair Oaks station, 34 acres, $60 per acre. Inquire of

M. WHITMORE, Real Estate Agent, corner Ohio and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE NEW BRICK HOUSE, with lot 35x110 feet, on Main, near Butler street, 17th ward, (Lawrenceville district); house is pleasantly located in a quiet and desirable neighborhood; contains 12 rooms, including attic, wash and bath rooms; marble mantles throughout; stucco cornices and centre pieces in parlors, vestibule and hall; stone and iron window and door sills; inside shutters, slate roof. Altogether, a substantial, convenient and well-finished house. Possession given immediately. Inquire of D. S. WILLIAMS, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 17th Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite St. John's Episcopal Church. no6 q40

PERSONAL.—All persons seeking HOMES, or investments in Real Estate, will save time, trouble and money by procuring a copy of the "PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER." It is given away GRATIS or will be sent by mail FREE to any requesting it. Persons cannot fail to get suited out of the large list it contains. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

WASHINGTON STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Nos. 101 and 103 Washington street, 44 feet front and 98 feet deep, improved by a modern built TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, Gas, Bath Room, &c. For terms apply to ELI EDMUNDSON, 96 and 98 Third avenue. oc14:p75

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HENRY G. HALE, MERCHANT TAILOR, Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets, FALL AND WINTER STOCK NOW COMPLETE no3

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JOHN M. COOPER & CO., Bell and Brass Founders, ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE & ROLLING MILL BRASSES *Made Promptly to Order.* BABBIT'S METAL Made and Kept on Hand. Proprietors and Manufacturers of J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel STEAM PUMP. Office, 882 PENN STREET. Foundry, Cor. 17th and Railroad Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following additional accounts will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on MONDAY, December 6th, 1869.

No. 74. The final account of James Veech, guardian of Mrs. Margaretta C. Stevens (nee Edgar), one of the heirs of William M. Edgar, dec'd. Filed Nov. 6th, 1869.

No. 75. The final account of James Veech, guardian of William M. Edgar, one of the heirs of William M. Edgar, dec'd. Filed Nov. 6th, 1869.

No. 76. The final account of James Veech, guardian of Ella Edgar, one of the heirs of Wm. M. Edgar, dec'd. Filed Nov. 6th, 1869.

No. 77. The final account of James Veech, guardian of Cora and Mortimer S. Edgar, two of the heirs of William M. Edgar, dec'd. Filed November 6th, 1869.

no10:q49-W JOSEPH H. GRAY, Register.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1869.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 89½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm at 61½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 127½@127¾.

No reciprocity treaty with Canada has been yet negotiated, and none such will be except with the advice and concurrence of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

IT is said that the B. & O. Railway will compete with the Pennsylvania Central, for the purchase of the line between Zanesville and Cincinnati, which is to be sold by judicial order on the 1st prox.

ANOTHER push will be made, this winter, to secure a Government postal telegraph. But the proposition is not likely to show itself much stronger in friends than when it went to the wall at the last session.

IT is understood that some very interesting details, personally concerning certain members and supporters of the late Administration, will be smoked out, in the course of the current proceedings to enforce the Federal claims for the purchase money of Southern railways.

THE BIBLE QUESTION in the schools of Cincinnati is said to have reached a sort of dead-lock in the Courts. The litigation which has been commenced cannot reach an issue until some time next month, and will then be taken up to the Supreme Court *in banc*, to hang there, perhaps, until past the mid-winter.

IT is authoritatively denied that the Secretary of the Treasury entertains any plan for forcing an early resumption of specie payments. He has a strong faith in his ability to place a four and a half per cent loan, if authorized by Congress, before the close of another year. He is also satisfied that wise legislation will do much to accelerate a cash resumption at an early day. And he does not hesitate to express himself as *in favor of increasing the volume of the currency* at least by enlarging the banking privileges of the South and South-west. The next Treasury Report will be a document of more significance than the country has received from that source since December, 1865.

SENATOR MORTON holds that the recognition of Cuban belligerency is purely a matter of Executive concern, and urges the President to issue a proclamation in favor of the insurgents at once, without waiting for the Congressional session. But the Senator's backers, outside, vow that if General GRANT will not help them, Congress will. To this end the filibustering Bohemians who manufacture public opinion at the Capital, and telegraph it thence all over the land, are industriously coining the boldest falsifications, to mislead the country as to the position of leading public men on this question. We adverted to their slander upon Judge Bingham, of Ohio, a few days since. The latest fabrication of these sharps is that Secretary FISH has become a convert to their proposition, and that a majority of the Senate will vote with Morton. This is all bosh. But a single particle of truth underlies any or all of these sensational dispatches and letters from Washington in the filibustering interest, and that is, fortunately for the country, that the President and Secretary of State stand firmly and wisely in the way of one of the most mischievous schemes at present menacing the National dignity and peace.

PRESBYTERIANISM AND UNION.

This is an age of concentration and consolidation. Municipal and railroad corporations, colleges and ecclesiastical bodies are uniting their forces with the view of augmenting their power, protecting their interests and increasing their usefulness.

The divisions in the Protestant Church have seriously impeded her progress, and detracted from her glory. Many of them are the result of hair splitting in the exposition of theological dogmas, or some unimportant procedure in the matter of church order. That those who have been the main instruments in producing them were not conscientious in the action which they took, we are far from affirming. But time and consideration have proved that passion, prejudice and local circumstances had much to do in determining the bias of their consciences.

During the last thirty-years, a deep union spirit has pervaded the Presbyterian churches in Ireland, Scotland, Australia, Canada and the United States. In some of these countries, serious "disruptions" and divisions have taken place, it is true, during that period, in churches organized and conducted in accordance with the Presbyterian polity. Still the union feeling has largely prevailed, and is unquestionably predominant. So far as the United States are concerned, this is strictly true. In 1858, a union took place in this city between the Associate and Associate Reformed churches, which now form the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian church, after a series of negotiations extending over a period of about a quarter of a century. To-day, our goodly city of smoke will be honored with another reunion, which will be one of the grandest events of modern times. In point of moral grandeur, numerical strength, and many other things, it will greatly eclipse any union that has ever taken place in the Church of God. The two great Presbyterian Assemblies, embracing four hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-two communicants, and four thousand one hundred and thirty ministers, will this day, after a separation of thirty one years, be united in one organic body. Angels in the presence of God will no doubt be exultant over the [illegible].

We may be pardoned if we [illegible] our honest pride that Pittsburgh is the favored city in which unions among Presbyterians are negotiated and consummated. We could not do less when ecclesiastics are pleased to make it the grand center of their operations. Another important meeting will be held to day in the Publication rooms of the United Presbyterian Church on Third avenue. The joint Committee on Union of the Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches will convene at eleven o'clock this morning, for the purpose, it is hoped, of perfecting negotiations for organic unity. There is no reason why these two bodies should maintain separate organizations any longer.

The meeting of these bodies in our city to day suggests the propriety of giving a brief outline of the history of Presbyterianism in the United States.

ORIGIN.

Persecutions never accomplish the design of their authors. On the contrary, they result in the establishment and prosperity of the cause they were intended to destroy. When Herod Agrippa "stretched forth his hands to vex certain of the church," he hoped to crush out the infant cause of Christianity, which was then lying in its cradle wrapped in swaddling bands, and rocked and cared for by feeble hands. But the persecuting King met with death in one of its most revolting forms, whilst Christianity increased in numerical strength, and became wide spread in influence.

It was the persecution which Irish and Scotch Presbyterians had to endure in their native land, that drove them to the New World. Some of them were sent "by shiploads to the Plantations to be sold," others voluntarily expatriated themselves to the western wilds, in order that they might have liberty to worship the GOD of their fathers according to the dictates of their own consciences, a right which bigotry and intolerance denied them at home. The earliest settlements of Presbyterians in this country were on the banks of Elizabeth river, in Virginia, and the Eastern shore of Maryland, between the years 1670 and 1680. At the latter date, ecclesiastical historians assure us, there were churches—"meeting-houses"—erected at Snow Hill, Wicimico, Rehoboth and other places. It is generally, if not universally admitted that the founder of Presbyterianism in this country was the Rev. Francis Mackamie, of Ramelton, county Donegal, Ireland. In December, 1680, as we learn from Reid's History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, a "Colonel Stevens, from Maryland, beside Virginia, wrote to the Presbytery of Lagan for a minister to settle in that colony." The letter of Colonel Stevens was accepted by the Irish Presbytery as a gospel call, and Mr. Mackamie was licensed and ordained shortly afterward, and was sent and duly accredited as an ambassador of the Cross to prosecute his ministerial labors in the colony. He arrived in Maryland in 1682, and after spending a year or two in the parish of Lynnhaven, in Virginia, settled down permanently in Accomac county, having received license as a "Dissenter," under the Toleration Act," to preach the gospel.

PROGRESS.

Notwithstanding that the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians had to contend with the same difficulties in the New World, which they had hoped to escape by compulsory or voluntary expatriation from the Old, their cause greatly flourished. The Presbytery of Philadelphia was organised in September 1706. It was composed of seven ministers: Francis Mackamie, John Hampton, George McNish, and Samuel Davis, all from Ireland, John Wilson, from Scotland, Jedediah Andrews from New England, and John Boyd, who was "ordained by the new presbytery and settled in Freehold, New Jersey." Some historians say that the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, also an immigrant, was a member of the original Presbytery, thus making seven ministerial members, exclusive of Rev. Mr. Boyd who was ordained at its first meeting.

The intercourse of these pioneers of Presbyterianism for nine years was most harmonious and fraternal. At each meeting of presbytery large accessions were reported, and it grew steadily in numbers and strength. Those churches which had maintained the independent form of ecclesiastical government, and held a "New England connection," gradually acceded to the fellowship of the presbytery. Thus by the enlargement of territory and an increase of numbers, the formation of a Synod was rendered necessary. Accordingly, three additional presbyteries were organized, Long Island, New Castle and Snow Hill, and the "Synod of Philadelphia" met for the first time in September, 1717. Emigrants, a very large proportion of whom were imbued with Presbyterian principles, now poured into the colonies in a steady and increasing stream, from the three Kingdoms as well as from the continent of Europe. The accessions which the church received from abroad between 1718 and 1740 are almost incredible. In September 1736, it is said one thousand families sailed from Belfast, Ireland, and in that month two hundred Presbyterians arrived from the same country at Philadelphia and New Castle, while "twenty ships were daily expected." In addition, a large New England element entered into the composition of the Synod.

It could scarcely be expected that a body composed of such heterogeneous elements could be long adhesive. Vigorous conflicts were soon waged in several presbyteries in regard to the qualifications of candidates for the ministry and points of presbyterial order. The consequence of these contentions was a division of the Synod in 1741, the "new side" or liberal party constituting themselves into the Synod of New York, and the "old side" retaining the original name of the Synod of Philadelphia. In 1758, after considerable negotiation, the two Synods were reunited under the corporate title of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia.

The independence of the United States having been achieved, in 1785 the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, which then numbered one hundred and seventy ministers, and nearly two hundred congregations, commenced a revision of their standards, which resulted in their establishment as they are almost at the present time.

Four Synods were then formed, viz: New York and New Jersey, Philadelphia, Virginia, and the Carolinas.

In 1789, simultaneously with the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met in the city of Philadelphia, and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon. Dr. Rodgers was chosen as the first Moderator.

The little one has "become a thousand," aye, hundreds of thousands, and the "small one a strong nation." In moral power, intellectual culture and ability to accomplish good for our race, the Presbyterian Church of the United States, is not exceeded by any other ecclesiastical organization in the world. From small beginnings, she has grown, even amid storms of opposition and intolerance, into colossal proportions. By the Presbyterian Church, in this connection, we mean the whole Presbyterian family of the country. Some idea of her progress and influence may be gathered from the following statistics, which are as nearly correct as ecclesiastical statistics generally are:

Old School Assembly; 142 presbyteries, 2,737 churches, 2,330 ministers, 252,555 communicants.

New School; 111 presbyteries, 1,500 churches, 1,800 ministers, 184,687 communicants.

United Presbyterian Assembly; 54 presbyteries, 726 churches, 563 ministers, 70,000 communicants.

Reformed Presbyterian, (Synod and General Synod, or "old" and "new side") 100 ministers, 18,000 communicants.

Cumberland Presbyterian; 99 presbyteries, 1,500 churches, 1,500 ministers, 130,000 communicants.

Presbyterian South; 44 presbyteries, 1,298 churches, 780 ministers, 76,949 communicants.

There are some other Presbyterian organizations upon whose statistics we could not lay our hands. But, taken in the aggregate, it is claimed that the Presbyterian churches of the whole country embrace at least 7,000,000 of people.

The two Assemblies which, forgetting past dissensions and conflicts, will be united in Pittsburgh to-day, will form one grand General Assembly, having under its care 49 synods, 253 presbyteries, 4,827 churches, 4,180 ministers, 437,242 communicants.

During the year 1868 these bodies contributed for the support of public worship, etc. $5,782,950, foreign missions $427,195, domestic missions $245,343, education $47,053, publication $48,082, church extension $69,079, disabled ministers $41,077; aggregate contributions $6,661,389.

This is an average of $9 to each communicant, and of $1 50 to each of the whole people included in these congregations.

DIVISIONS.

In the days of Deborah and Barak, "for the divisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart." For the schisms of presbyterian Zion in this land many pious hearts have ached, and many godly souls have prayed long and fervently that they may be healed.

Notwithstanding the signal success with which the labors of the pioneers of Presbyterianism and their successors have been crowned, it is lamentable, it is shameful, that the Church, whose foundations they laid deep, broad and stable, is rent into so many fragments. There are now some ten different denominations of Presbyterians in the country.

Even the two Assemblies which shall this day become organically one have had, again and again, strife and division in their bosom. One of the most serious divisions which marred their beauty took place in 1741, and to which we have referred above. The entering wedge which brought about its culmination was seen in the passage of what is well known as the Adopting Act in 1729. According to this act every minister, and every candidate for the ministry was required to sign the Confession of Faith in terms of a stipulated formula, in the presence of the presbytery. When the overture was introduced into the Synod in 1728, asking that subscription to the Confession be made imperative, it met with furious opposition from what was known as the New England element, and those of liberal and progressive tendencies. After a long, and somewhat angry debate the further consideration of the overture was postponed till the following year, when it was adopted. The "old side," who were known as the "strict" party in the Synod, felt that they had achieved a great triumph. Another overture, which was adopted unanimously, was introduced into Synod in 1734, which required "that all candidates for the ministry should be examined diligently as to their experience of a work of grace on their hearts, and that none be admitted who are not in a judgment of charity serious Christians." In 1735 it was resolved, in order to secure subscription to the prescribed formula in all cases, that every Presbytery should have the Adopting Act inscribed in their Presbytery book. The excited state of feeling produced by the adoption of this resolution was not any thing allayed by the action of 1786, in which year everything previously done was emphatically reaffirmed, and the Westminster Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms were made the standards of the Church.

The angry debates which extended over a period of some twelve or thirteen years had provoked much bitterness and personal feeling. Members indulged in fierce invective and mutual crimination, until finally the Synod was rent in twain, as we have already stated, in 1741. But after a period of seventeen years of separation, they were re-united in 1758.

The great division—the one which is this day to be healed—took place in 1837—1838. It is not possible, within our limited space, to give a complete history of this deplorable schism. There are many who are disposed to think that it was causeless, and that if passion had been restrained, and more mild counsels had prevailed, it would never have taken place. But we will leave this question to be decided by ecclesiastics themselves. Yet, it might be better perhaps, to consign the whole affair to oblivion.

Sometimes, "out of the eater comes forth meat, and out of the strong comes forth sweetness." Good often comes forth out of that which appears to be evil. In their divided state the Assemblies have been doing a great work. Previous to the division of 1837—8, the General Assembly consisted of 23 Synods, 135 presbyteries, 2,140 ministers, 2,865 churches, and 220,557 communicants. These statistics when compared with those above given, show the progress of these bodies in their divided state. During the thirty-one years of their separation, they have more than doubled the number of their Synods and nearly that of their ministers and members.

Several concurring causes led to the division we are now speaking of, to which we may briefly refer. In 1801 a "plan of union" was adopted between the General Assembly and the Congregational General Association of Connecticut, the purpose of which was to facilitate the organization of congregations in new settlements, and a more extensive promulgation of the Gospel. Under this "plan," Presbyterians and Congregationalists could hold membership in the same church, whilst the latter could maintain the peculiarities of their Church polity, and have representatives, at the same time, in the general counsels of the Assembly. Beneficial results accrued immediately from this plan. But it was impossible that elements so discordant in their nature could work long together in harmonious co-operation. There is an essential difference between Presbyterianism and Congregationalism. Discord soon revealed itself.

The New England Churches organized Education, Missionary, and Tract Societies, which were irresponsible, for being voluntary in their nature, they did not acknowledge accountability to the Assembly. Besides, they were, as a general thing, conducted by those who had no special regard for presbyterial law, order and restriction. Contrary to the usages of Presbyterianism, these voluntary associations took upon them to organize congregations, educate and ordain ministers. The Presbytery of Transylvania ordained as missionary evangelists and pastors those who had not passed through a regular college *curriculum*. A commission of Synod was appointed to visit the Presbytery and inquire into the irregularity. After an examination of the case, the commission demanded that all candidates for the ministry should be referred to them for re-examination. To this demand the Presbytery gave a flat and decided refusal, because it was an invasion of their rights and destructive of their independence. On this refusal of the Presbytery to comply with their demand, the commission prohibited those who had been licensed and ordained from preaching the gospel. Their action was approved by the general Assembly, and, in consequence, three of the members of Presbytery withdrew and organized themselves into an independent Presbytery. This gave origin to what is now known as the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and took place in 1810.

Of course many of those who were of Presbyterian proclivities were in perfect sympathy with the leaders of the voluntary associations. The consequence was that the New England element very frequently found themselves in the majority.

The cases of Rev. Albert Barnes, Dr. Duffield and Dr. Lyman Beecher are familiar to all. These gentlemen were arraigned before the respective judicatories to which they were subject, for the promulgation of heretical opinions. The case of Mr. Barnes was evidently made a test. Dr. Junkin became his accuser, and he was tried both by his Presbytery and Synod, and found guilty. Like a good Christian, as he undoubtedly is, he bowed submissively to the decision, and gave utterance to no personal invectives, either against his accuser or his judges. He maintained a perfect silence, and ceased for a time to preach the gospel, patiently awaiting the decision of the Assembly.

It is said that through the "influence of the moderate party in the church a compromise was effected," but the true state of the case is Mr. Barnes was justly acquitted. It must be consolatory to this great and good man, who is the most popular commentator of the age, and who has been so frequently charged with being the cause of the division of the church, that he lives, although almost sightless, to see the breach healed, which he had no more hand in creating than many others, whose names have scarcely been mentioned in connection with it.

We are assured also that our own Elliot, who has so long adorned the halls of theological science in our neighboring city by an humble Christian walk, and become distinguished as a ripe scholar and able prelector, rejoices with all his heart that he has lived to see the Church which was virtually rent in twain under his Moderatorship in 1837, re united in the bonds of Christian love, on the very spot where the separation took place.

We have made a slight digression from our subject here in order to notice these Christian gentlemen, believing that this is as appropriate a place as any.

The division took place virtually in 1837, but was really effected in 1838, when an act of excision was pronounced upon the Synods of Genesee, Geneva, Utica and the Western Reserve. The great cause of disunion was not the doctrines promulgated in relation to purely theological questions, but the introduction, through the plan of union, "of the New England idea of irresponsible associations."

UNION NEGOTIATIONS.

In the course of time old asperities became smoothed. Bitter personalities indulged in in the heat of debate were forgotten, and the members of the two bodies found themselves attracted together by the magnet of that Christian love, which it is their duty at all times to inculcate. In the good providence of God, the two assemblies met in the city of New York in 1856. The Old School assembled that year in Dr. Phillips's church, and the New School in Dr. Adams's in Madison Square. They met in that city not by design. Their meeting was purely accidental. During their sessions that year they indulged in many Christian greetings. They met simultaneously again in St. Louis in 1865. This meeting was also purely accidental. The New School at once made overtures for union, which were cordially entertained by the Old. The result was that a joint committee of fifteen from each Assembly was appointed to draft a basis of union. The committee reported next year, but owing to some misunderstanding and informalities the basis was not accepted.

In October, 1866, the Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburgh, resolved to call a Convention of all the Presbyterian denominations in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and all others who could attend, to devise a plan by which the whole Presbyterian family might be united in one organic body. The Convention met in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, in January following, and its proceedings were of the most fraternal character. The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at its annual meeting in New York, in 1867, acting, no doubt, upon the suggestions of the Pittsburgh Presbytery, recommended the calling of a National Convention with the same view, and the 6th of November of the same year has finally fixed as the time for meeting. The following paper embodies the action of the Synod:

WHEREAS, The interests of the cause of Christ require us, at this time, to inaugurate measures to heal Zion's breaches and to bring into one the divided portions of the Presbyterian family: therefore,

Resolved, That this Synod recommend to the several Presbyterian judicatories, now met or soon to meet, to unite with us in calling a General Convention of the Presbyterian Churches of the United States, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, on the second Wednesday of September next, or at such time and place as may be agreed upon, for prayer and conference in regard to the terms of union and communion among the various branches of the Presbyterian family.

Resolved, That we recommend that the said Convention shall consist of a minister and a ruling elder from each Presbytery.

Resolved, That certified copies of this action be immediately communicated, by the Clerk of the Synod, to the bodies included in this call.

Resolved, That each body represented in said Convention shall, without respect to number of delegates, be entitled to an equal vote on all questions submitted for decision.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by the Presbyteries of this Church be required to report to this Synod for its action at its next meeting, the result reached by the Convention.

Resolved, That Rev. J. N. McLeod, D. D., Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., and George H. Stuart, Esq., be, and they hereby are appointed a Committee of Correspondence in regard to such Convention.

The Convention met at the time appointed in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and after much fraternal conference, adopted the following basis:

I. An acknowledgement of the Old and New Testaments to be the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

II. That in the United Church, the Westminster Confession of Faith shall be received and adopted, as containing the system of Doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; it being understood that this Confession is received in its proper historical, that is, the Calvinistic or Reformed sense.

Whilst the Committee recommend the foregoing basis of doctrine, they wish to be understood as recognizing the orthodoxy of the Larger and Shorter Catechisms; of the Heidelberg Catechism; and of the canons of the Synod of Dort.

III. That the United Church shall receive and adopt the Presbyterian form of Church Government.

IV. The Book of Psalms, which is of Divine inspiration, is well adapted to the state of the Church in all ages and circumstances, and should be used in the worship of God. Therefore, we recommend that a new and faithful version of the Psalms be provided as soon as practicable. But inasmuch as various collections of Psalmody are used in the different Churches, a change in this respect shall not be required.

In the meantime, the two assemblies continued their negotiations for union independently, and in the city of New York, in May last, agreed upon the following Basis:

Basis of Union.

I. PLAN OF REUNION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Believing that the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom would be promoted by the healing of our divisions, and that the two bodies bearing the same name, having the same Constitution, and each recognizing the other as a sound and orthodox body according to the principles of the Confession common to both, cannot be justified by any but the most imperative reasons in maintaining separate and, in some respects, rival organizations; we are now clearly of the opinion that the reunion of these bodies ought, as soon as the necessary steps can be taken, to be accomplished, upon the Basis hereinafter set forth:

1. The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, namely, that whose General Assembly convened in the Brick Church in the city of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1869, and that whose General Assembly met in the Church of the Covenant in the said city, on the same day, shall be re-united as one Church, under the name and style of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, possessing all the legal and corporate rights and powers pertaining to the Church previous to the division in 1838, and all the legal and corporate rights and powers which the separate churches now possess.

2. The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards; the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the Government and Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity.

3. Each of the said Assemblies shall submit the foregoing Basis to its Presbyteries, which shall be required to meet on or before the 15th day of October, 1869, to express their approval or disapproval of the same, by a categorical answer to the following question:

Do you approve of the reunion of the two bodies now claiming the name and rights of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, on the following basis, namely: "The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the Government and Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity?"

Each Presbytery shall, before the first day of November, 1869, forward to the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly with which it is connected, a statement of its vote on the said Basis of Reunion.

4. The said General Assemblies now sitting shall, after finishing their business, adjourn, to meet in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the second Wednesday of November, 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M.

If the two General Assemblies shall then find and declare that the above named Basis of Reunion has been approved by two-thirds of the Presbyteries connected with each branch of the Church, then the same shall be of binding force, and the two Assemblies shall take action accordingly.

5. The said General Assemblies shall then and there make provision for the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Church on the third Thursday of May, 1870. The Moderators of the two present Assemblies shall jointly preside at the said Assembly of 1870 until another Moderator is chosen. The Moderator of the Assembly now sitting at the Brick Church aforesaid, shall, if present, put all votes, and decide questions of order; and the Moderator of the other Assembly shall, if present, preach the opening Sermon; and the Stated Clerks of the present Assemblies shall act as Stated Clerks of the Assembly of the United Church until a Stated Clerk or Clerks shall have been chosen thereby; and no Commissioner shall have a right to vote or deliberate in said Assembly until his name shall have been enrolled by the said Clerks, and his commission examined and filed among the papers of the Assembly.

6. Each Presbytery of the separate Churches shall be entitled to the same representation in the Assembly of the united Church in 1870, as it is entitled to in the Assembly with which it is now connected.

II. CONCURRENT DECLARATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES OF 1869.

As there are matters pertaining to the interests of the Church when it shall have become re-united, which will manifestly require adjustment on the coming together of the two bodies which have so long acted separately, and concerning some of which matters it is highly desirable that there should be a previous good understanding, the two Assemblies agree to adopt the following declarations, not as articles of compact or covenant, but as in their judgment proper and equitable arrangements, to wit:

1. All the ministers and churches embraced in the two bodies should be admitted to the same standing in the united body, which they have held in their respective connections, up to the consummation of the union.

2. Imperfectly organized churches are counselled and expected to become thoroughly Presbyterian, as early within the period of five years as may be permitted by the highest interests to be consulted, and no other such churches shall be hereafter received.

3. The boundaries of the several Presbyteries and Synods should be adjusted by the General Assembly of the united Church.

4. The official records of the two branches of the Church for the period of separation should be preserved and held as making up the history of the Church: and no rule or precedent which does not stand approved by both the bodies, should be of any authority until re-established in the united body, except in so far as such rule or precedent may affect the rights of property founded thereon.

5. The corporate rights now held by the two General Assemblies, and by their Boards and Committees, should, as far as practicable, be consolidated, and applied for their several objects as defined by law.

6. There should be one set of Committees or Boards for Home and Foreign Missions and the other religious enterprises of the Church: which the churches should be encouraged to sustain, though free to cast their contributions into other channels if they desire to do so.

7. As soon as practicable after the union shall have been effected, the General Assembly should reconstruct and consolidate the several Permanent Committees and Boards which now belong to the two Assemblies, so as to represent, as far as possible with impartiality, the views and wishes of the two bodies constituting the united church.

8. The publications of the Board of Publication and of the Publication Committee should continue to be issued as at present, leaving it to the Board of Publication of the united Church to revise these issues and perfect a catalogue for the united Church, so as to exclude invidious references to past controversies.

9. In order to a uniform system of ecclesiastical supervision, those Theological Assemblies that are now under Assembly control, may, if their Boards of Direction so elect, be transferred to the watch and care of one or more of the adjacent Synods; and the other Seminaries are advised to introduce, as far as may be, into their Constitutions, the principle of Synodical or Assembly supervision; in which case they shall be entitled to an official recognition and approbation on the part of the General Assembly.

10. It should be regarded as the duty of all our judicatories, ministers, and people in the united Church, to study the things which make for peace, and to guard against all invidious and offensive references to the causes that have divided us; and in order to avoid the revival of past issues by the continuance of any usage in either branch of the Church, that has grown out of former conflicts, it is earnestly recommended to the lower judicatories of the Church that they conform their practice in relation to all such usages, as far as is consistent with their convictions of duty, to the general custom of the Church prior to the controversies that resulted in the separation.

This basis was sent down in overture to the Presbyteries and has been ratified by more than the requisite number—two-thirds—in each body. We understand that it has been ratified by every New School Presbytery, and only three Old School Presbyteries have voted against it. Virtually, then, the union has been ratified by the two bodies, and now only awaits the formal action of the Assemblies to give it effect. *Esto perpetua!*

PSALMODY QUESTION.

The Union which shall be effected today will not embrace the whole of the Presbyterian denominations of the country. The only barrier that we know of that prevents some of the most respectable and influential organizations of Presbyterians from entering into an organic Union with the great Assembly, is the question of Psalmody. It is well known that there are some Presbyterian bodies who adhere strictly to the use of the metrical psalms of scripture in the worship of God, whilst others make use, in addition, of evangelical hymns. Until the year 1763 or 1764, all the Presbyterian Churches in this land used the Scottish version, improperly called "Rouse's," of the Psalms of Scripture. But it is not to be expected now that this psalmody barrier can or will be removed. It is to be hoped, however, that some plan will soon be devised, or some platform adopted upon which all can unite. It is supposed that some progress has been made in this direction, inasmuch as the National Convention of Philadelphia declared that, "The Book of Psalms, which is of divine inspiration, is well adapted to the state of the Church in all ages and circumstances, and should be used in the worship of God."

An able corps of reporters from the GAZETTE will attend the meetings of the Assembly, and our columns will contain a full and accurate report each day of the proceedings.

AN opposition journal at Brookville contributes its mite to the elucidation of the "How Was It?" the election mystery which now so much gravels the Democratic quid nuncs. Says the *Jeffersonian*:

"That the party should thus suffer through the stupidity of the Chairman of the State Central Committee and a pack of unhallowed miscreants who surrounded him, to say the least of it, is deeply mortifying. The greatest regret and deepest mortification is felt by every honest heart in the State at the result in Philadelphia, and the authors of the disasters in that city have stamped themselves with eternal infamy. It was the mercenary Democratic Hunkers of Philadelphia who beguiled Mr. Packer and induced him to consent to become a candidate—it was the politicians of Philadelphia who nominated Mr. Packer, and it was they who defeated him. "He was slaughtered in the house of his friends." Every act of the men who surrounded and took charge of Mr. Packer was, in the mildest terms we can use, indiscreet and impolitic. Their whole course was a series of blunders from beginning to end."

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
Discharge
from the Ears,
Polypus,
Buzzing and
Singing Noises
in the head,
Diseases of
the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh
of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Rachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption,
as well as Diseases
of the Heart and
the Digestive
Apparatus,
Necrosis,
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tau Morphew,
Scrofula,
and the various
Diseases of
the Skin and Hair.

Dr. KEYSER would respectfully invite those who have failed to get Relief from other sources to inquire into his mode of treatment.

THE SHIVERING SEASON.

It is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of Fever and Ague a light visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence; while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressing complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with remittent fever, or any other epidemic produced by malaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS taken in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these distempers. This admirable invigorant—harmless, agreeable, and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known, will break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodical fevers have been combatted with this powerful vegetable Chologogue. In a thievish neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by aerial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defence against the subtle enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an absolute, speedy and infallible specific for your distressing malady.

NOTICES.

OFFICE CITIZENS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 4th, 1869.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Citizens Passenger Railway Company of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. McGinley's, 141 Wood street, on MONDAY, Nov. 15th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

nov4:q44 D. P. CORWIN, Sec'y.

OFFICE PEOPLES PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 4th, 1869.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Peoples Passenger Railway Company of the City of Pittsburgh will be held at M. McGinley's, 141 Wood street, on MONDAY, November 15th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

no4:q43 D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 4th, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Monongahela House, MONDAY, November 15, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

no4:q49 WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 6, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th inst., free of all taxes.

no8:q44 JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

WARREN AND VENANGO OIL COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable, free of Government tax, at the Office of the Company, No. 87 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on and after Nov. 15th, 1869, until which day the transfer books of the Company will remain closed. By order of the Board,

J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.

Nov. 1, 1869. no5:q38

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 2d, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th inst., free of Government, State and local taxes.

no3:q41:d&F1 W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 3d, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held THIS DAY, a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS ($5 00) per share was declared, payable forthwith, free of National tax.

D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

nov4:q45

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of

FOUR (4) PER CENT.

Free of all taxes, payable on or after the 10th inst.

no3:q49 A. LONG, Assistant Cashier.

CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 2, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on and after the 11th inst., the Bank assuming the Government tax of 5 per cent.

no3:q36 J. E. BRADY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer in Sharpsburg forthwith.

JNO. REED, Treasurer.

SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869. oc13p71

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1869.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors

of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS,

upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the EARNED profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

no3:q42 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
At Lowest Prices,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DRESS GOODS
In Great Variety,
EMBRACING MANY DECIDED BARGAINS.

New Striped Shawls,
New Plaid Shawls,
New Paisley Shawls.

Good Bargains in Black Alpacas.

Black and
Colored Velveteens,
Ladies', Children's and
Men's Underwear,
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies' Stockings & Gloves,
Children's Stockings
and Gloves,
Cloth Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts,
Wool Knit Hoods,
Scarfs, Mitts, &c.,
Knit Jackets and Sacques,
Men's Gloves,
Socks, Collars, &c.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Have Just Opened
And are prepared to offer, at the very lowest Prices, the largest assortment of
NEW GOODS
Ever brought to this market.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS,
WOOLEN GOODS,
HOODS, SHAWLS, SACQUES AND SCARFS,
BOULEVARDE FELT SKIRTS
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, Ribbed and Plain,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS, all colors & mixtures,
Ladies' and Children's MERINO UNDERWEAR,
KNIT JACKETS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEF BOWS, SCARFS AND NECK TIES,
PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
TRIMMINGS, FRINGES,
VELVET RIBBONS,
CLOAK LOOPS,
CORD AND TASSELS,
BUTTONS, BRAIDS &c.
MILLINERY GOODS.
VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
SATINS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
HATS, in late styles,
BONNET and HAT FRAMES,
BONNET, BOW and
SASH RIBBONS.
Wholesale and Retail,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.
no3

CARPETS.
NEW FALL STOCK.
Oil Cloths, Window Shades,
DRUGGETS.
DRUGGET SQUARES,
Ingrain Carpets,
At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se18:d&T

AN OLD ESTABLISHED
CONFECTIONERY
IN A NEW PLACE.
F. A. MIERSH & BROTHER
Have removed their establishment to their new and elegant premises,
No. 24 Sixth Street,
(late St. Clair,)
Where they will offer to their friends and customers the finest assortment of CONFECTIONS, FRENCH CANDIES AND CAKES, their own make.
An elegant and commodious saloon will be found up stairs, where the best of Ice Creams, fresh Oysters, in all styles, as well as Cakes, Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, will be served in the promptest manner, at their old rates. oc6:p51

1870. DIARIES. 1870.
Pocket and Counting House,
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN & CO.,
Cor. Wood St. and Third Avenue.
no5:q34-d&F

HAIR JEWELRY FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
Persons desiring to have Hair Jewelry made for holiday presents, would do well to leave their orders now, to be sure to have them in proper time. We have a sample book, from which you can select anything in the Jewelry line you wish made.
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
no6

J. E. SWINT. J. M. BRATT.
SWINT & BRATT,
ARCHITECTURAL AND
ORNAMENTAL CARVERS,
No. 66 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.
A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALLISTERS constantly on hand. TURNING of all descriptions done. oc3:v38

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
CLASSES IN
MECHANICAL AND FREEHAND DRAWING
On TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
Apply at SCHOOL ROOMS, corner of Sixth and Wood streets. no9:q45

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods
No. 93 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Benj. Pelpress' popular fish stand, No. 45 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

KEYSTONE POTTERY.
S. M. KIER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
QUEENSWARE, BRISTOL WARE &c.
office and Warehouse, 363 LIBERTY STREET
All orders promptly attended to.

H. B. LYON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
Office—No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
Capt. JOHN MESSNER, Deputy, Pittsburgh Market.
Lieut. GEO. B. McNULTY, Deputy, Allegheny Market.

SODA ASH.—100 tons Prime SODA ASH, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE POPULAR BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At $3, Pair Good White Blankets,
At $3, Pair Good Gray Blankets,
At $4, pair good 11-4 White Blankets,
At $5, pair good 12-4 White Blankets,
At 1,25, White Merino Underskirts,
At $1,50, Embossed Cloth Skirts, good Colors,
At 87½c. Waterproof Cloth,
At $1.00 Waterproof Cloth,
At $1.00 Black Waterproof Cloth,
At $1,00, Brown Waterproof Cloth,
At 12½c. Barred Shirting Flannel,
At 22c. Double Width Country Flannel,
At 20c. All-wool Red Flannel,
At 25c. Heavy Twilled Bar'd Flannel,
At 25c. double width Alpacas & Poplins,
At 6¼c. Calico Remnants,
At 12½c. Good Yard Wide Muslins.

LARGE STOCK OF
Heavy Country Flannels,
White Country Blankets,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Shirting Flannels.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
EXTRA QUALITY,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Direct Importations,
M'CALLUM BROS.,
No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
oc21

CLOSING OUT SALE!
Owing to the death of the Senior partner, Mr. J. M. BURCHFIELD the entire stock of goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is New and Complete,
CONSISTING OF
Silks, Black and Colored,
Alpacas, Valencia Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
Black Cloths, Cloakings,
Brocha Shawls,
Plaid Shawls, Cassimeres,
And a Full Line of Domestic Goods, at
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,
52 SIXTH STREET.
oc27

ELEGANT CARPETS.
The latest and most beautiful designs ever shown in
TAPESTRY OR BODY
BRUSSELS.
Just received by direct importation from England.
DRUGGETS
Of the latest styles in large quantities.
OLIVER
McCLINTOCK
& CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.
oc7

R. M. M'COWAN. J. R. M'KOWN
R. M. McCOWAN & CO.,
Boulevard Pavers,
Office, No. 65 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY.
Orders left at GAZETTE OFFICE, Pittsburgh, promptly attended to.
Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.
Warranted against changes of heat and cold.
REFERENCES—Max. Moorhead, Lyon & Shorb, Rody Patterson, Wm. Park, James N. Long & Son, Hartley & McKee, Anderson's & Maxwell, Aiken & Campbell, Isaac Craig. jy18:m23

TRADE MARK.
DITHRIDGE'S
FIRE-PROOF
Lamp
CHIMNEYS.
10:e26

~~Dr. JOHN V. BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.~~
~~WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DESIRE FOR TOBACCO. *It is entirely vegetable and harmless.* It purifies and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, is unequaled as a Tonic, Nervine and Appetizer, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and Chewers for sixty years cured. Price Fifty cents per box, post free. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., SENT FREE. Agents wanted.~~
~~BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.~~
~~The genuine has Dr. ABBOTT'S name and address on each box. Direct all orders to~~
~~Dr. T. B. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J~~
~~[*Trademark* × *Copyrighted*.]~~

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
FELT CARPETS,
1¼, 1½, 2, 2¼, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾
YARD WIDE.
BORDERED SQUARES
Suitable for Parlors.
DINING ROOM CRUMB CLOTHS,
Woolen, Linen and Cotton,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST SEASON
Notwithstanding the undiminished tariff on these goods.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.
oc29:a36

DAILY ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS.
Fine Silk Bows,
Wide Sash Ribbons,
Ladies' Silk Scarfs,
Roman Plaid Ribbons.
EXTENSIVE LINE OF HAND KNIT GOODS.
Ladies' Wool Shawls,
Ladies' Wool Vests,
Children's Knit Sacques,
Infants Knit Hoods.
REVERSIBLE SATIN PLEATING.
Black Silk Fringes,
Full Line of Colors.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,
A Complete Line.
CHILDRENS' BALMORAL HOSIERY,
Gents' & Ladies' Underwear
BERLIN & CLOTH GLOVES.
All styles of the new
Boulevard Skirts,
Gents' White Shirts,
Paper Collars,
Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
78 & 80 Market Street.
se18

FALL TRADE.
New Goods!
New Goods!
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
No. 27 Fifth Avenue,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES, GIMPS AND
BUTTONS. NEW SASH AND
BOW RIBBONS. THE LATEST
NOVELTIES IN HATS. NEW
STYLES EMBROIDERIES.
NOVELTIES IN LACE GOODS.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
A complete assortment for Fall.
MERINO AND WOOL
Shirts and Drawers,
ALL KINDS AND SIZES.
ZEPHYRS, BALMORAL AND
FANCY YARN, KNIT SHAWLS,
CLOAKS HOODS, NOTIONS AND
FANCY GOODS.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at low prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
NO. 27
FIFTH AVENUE.
oc4

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
SOLE AGENTS
FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,
GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS
ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House,) Pittsburgh.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
LOOK FOR
BARGAINS! THIS WEEK
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO'S,
59 MARKET STREET.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 60 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL $200 000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. [illegible], John M. [illegible], Wm. [illegible], Archibald [illegible], James W. [illegible], Jos. D. Kelly, Chas. [illegible], Wm. Floyd, John Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jel6:d

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
my8

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,
(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, November 9, 1869. }

Gold opened very strong this morning at 127¾, declined to 127¼, advanced again to 127½, became very weak and sold from 126½ to 126¼, and closed strong at 127¼. The cliques in stocks are making every effort to advance the premium on gold for the sake of keeping up the price of stocks to unload on the public. The short interest in gold appears nearly all covered, and any attempt to advance quotations are specially difficult under present circumstances. The margins being required, are much larger, to carry gold than formerely, and a tight money market is expected to set in at any moment. So far as the condition of the national finances are concerned, gold should go below 125, and 121 to 123 would not be too low an estimate should call loans range above 7 per cent., or a commission be added.

The very argument in favor of higher prices for gold has fallen to the cotton, namely, that in order to enable a larger export of grain gold must advance in order to make shipments profitable, and gold premium conform to the currency price of grain. Gold has declined and so has grain, and still the exports are considerable. As we have always argued our supplies of grain must seek a market at whatever price it will bring.

Government bonds are steady and firm with a fair demand for shipment, and a liberal offer to sell at per cent. quotations.

Stocks are dull and heavy, and look as if lower prices would range at the stock exchange.

Money exceedingly scarce. Business inactive.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 127¼; Silver, 122; Eighty-one's, 117¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 113¾; do 1865, 113¾; do 1865, Consols, 115¾; do 1867, 115¾; do 1868, 115¾; Ten Forties, 107½; Adams Express Company, 56; Merchants Union Express Company, 9½; American Express Company, 34½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 36½; New York Central, 8½; Reading, 96¾; Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago, 85½; Ohio & Mississippi, 25⅞; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 83¼; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 103¼; Chicago & North Western, 69¾; Chicago & North Western Perferred 85; Erie, 27¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$6,30	$6,40
Paris, per franc	25½	27
Berlin, thaler	95¼	99
Frankfort, florins	56	58

—The money article of the New York *Herald* says: It is the history of the gold market over and over again since the close of the war that, while it has taken days and weeks to "hammer" the price down a few per cent. a day, perhaps an hour has sufficed to undo all the work of the "bears" and restore a strong upward tendency. However, the time for any decided upward movement in gold may reasonably be regarded as gone by. The increasing prosperity of the country, the reduction of the national debt, the growth of population, and the spread of the field for the use of the paper currency of the government all contribute to elevate the value of the greenback and reduce the premium on gold. It would not be difficult to prove, we think, that we are so enhancing in national wealth as to be able to improve our credit at the ratio of eight to ten per cent. per annum. Were it not for the speculative combinations of last summer gold would have gravitated to its normal figure, and we should not have had the contrast of 165 in September and 126¼ in November. While the undoubted destiny of the country in the immediate future is a restoration of greenbacks to their par value in the money of the world, it will not be politic to become too enthusiastic over the prospect of a resumption of specie payments. All the stories that the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury favors resumption at a very early day are born of Wall street speculation. Mr. Boutwell and Congress might conjointly decree specie payments with all the power and force of their respective positions, only to make themselves ridiculous. The matter is one to be settled by a higher law than can emanate from Washington, and any Congressional provision or Treasury order would be as futile as "a Papal bull against a comet." Gold is seeking its level, and has been a deal in its decline by a reaction from the speculative influences which carried it up. With a steady improvement in the national credit the premium on it can be obliterated in a few years without the detriment to trade (if not commercial ruin) which a sudden downward plunge would result in. The country must and will grow to specie payment if its present development continues. A steady progress thereto would be the happiest means of adjusting the relations of the creditor and debtor classes. The great mercantile interest would pass the ordeal in safety.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 127¼; United States Sixes, 1881, 118; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do. 1864, 113¾; do. 1865, 113¾; Ten-Forties, 107½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 115¾; do. do. 1867, 116; do. do. 1868, 115¾; Due Compounds, —; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 107¾; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1869.

The Erie Railway Company this afternoon notified the Stock Exchange that at the expiration of 30 days, $5,000,000 of convertible bonds will be issued. These bonds are known as narrow gauge sinking fund bonds, and are to be issued for the purpose of laying a third rail on the entire road in conformity with the agreement made with the Lake Shore Company some time since. This announcement created some surprise on Stock Exchange, and caused a decline on Vanderbilts, being looked upon as creating additional railway between Erie and the New York Central road.

It is announced that the injunctions against the Gold Exchange have been vacated and discharged in all the suits, and said suits have also been discontinued.

Failures are announced of White, Heath & Co., woolen goods jobbers, liabilities $100,000 to $150,000; Randolph Bros., woolen dealers, and Mixer, Whiteman & Co., starch manufacturers and oil dealers; the liabilities of the latter are heavy. The rumor of the failure of Cendit, Jennings & Co. is unfounded; that of the failure of a small dry goods jobbing house, name not stated, is probably correct.

Money steady on call at 5@7 per cent. Discounts stringent and rates irregular. The banks report a continued demand for currency from the west, and a passing demand for discounts from our merchants. Sterling dull, but firm at 8½@9.

Gold dull, but closed strong; opened at 127¾, fell to 126½, closing at 127¼@127⅜. Carrying rates 2@7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer sold $1,000,000 at 127@127¼.

The Government bond market was a fraction higher this morning on rumors from Washington that the Secretary would buy $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 in bonds to-morrow. The market closed steady. Coupons of '81, 18⅛; do '62, 15¼@15½; do '64, 13@13¼; do '65, 13½@13¾; new do, 25½@16; do '67, 16¼; do '68, 15¾@16. 10 40s, 7¾@7⅞. Currency 6s, 7½@7¾.

State bonds dull and heavy; Missouris, 87¾; old Tennessee, 60½; new do., 52¼; old Virginias, 50½; new do., 53; old North Carolinas, 46; new do., 38.

Stocks dull, with a decline of ½ to 2 per cent., submitted to in the forenoon which in the afternoon became still more marked, particularly in Vanderbilt shares, with Central falling to 181⅞, or nearly 4 per cent. from the best price of the day, Hudson to 160⅝ and Harlem to 134. The depression in Vanderbilt shares extended to the balance of the list, and there was a general and marked decline. Afterwards the market rallied a little, but finally closed at about the lowest point of the day, though pretty strong.

Five-Thirty Prices.—Canton, 51½; Cumberland, 27; Western Union, 35¾; Quicksilver, 13¾; Mariposa, 7½; do. preferred, 15¾; Adams Express, 56½; Wells & Fargo, 19½; American, 34½; United States, 52; Pacific Mail, 61; New York Central, 182; Erie, 27½; do. preferred, 43; Harlem, 134; do. preferred, 136; Hudson, 160½; Reading, 97½; Michigan Central, 120; Lake Shore, 89¾; Illinois Central, 137½, Pittsburgh, 83½; Northwestern, 69¾; do. preferred, 84¾; Rock Island, 103; St. Paul, 68¾; do. preferred, 82; Wabash, 60; Fort Wayne, 84½; Terre Haute, 28; do. preferred, 57; Chicago and Alton, 148; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¼; St. Joe, 108.

Mining Shares dull.

Boston prices: Calumet, 50; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 10; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 23. Sub-Treasury balance $88,308,276.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, November 9, 1869. }

Business, generally, is quiet and devoid of any new or important characteristics—none at least deserving of special notice. The exceedingly low prices of flour and all kinds of grain is beginning to attract considerable attention, and there are not a few who are disposed to believe that the bottom has been about reached, and that either of these articles would be a good investment at present prices. Still, with the experience of the past three or four months in view, as it has been a losing business to all who have been engaged in it, together with the stringency in money matters, there is but little disposition manifested to enter into speculation, and as a consequence, there is but little doing. In apples, butter, potatoes, eggs and all articles that are closed in this category, there is a fair volume of business, and the most of our produce commission houses are very busy, having about all they can attend to. The grocery market is dull, but this is usually the case at this season of the year.

APPLES—In good supply and easier, but prices are sustained, ranging from $2 to $3,50 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull, and prices are drooping; we are reported sales of strictly prime fresh roll at 30.

BEANS—$2,50@3 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4½@5 cents.

CHESTNUTS—$1,75@5.

CIDER—Is selling at from $7 to $9 per bbl, according to quality and size of bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $9@12 as to quality, and $15@16 for "Sackett's" Belle berries.

CARBON OIL—Strong and prices advancing; we now quote standard brands at 31½@32, in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from 18@21, the outside figure for New York Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. Apples, 8@10 cts; Peaches, 9@10 for quarters, and 12@13 for halves.

EGGS—Sales of "limed" eggs at 25@28; fresh packed very scarce—may be quoted at 32@33.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Continues very quiet, and while the demand is light, being entirely local, prices are without important change. The mills are now enabled to compete with the west, and, consequently, are having a large proportion of the western trade. We continue to quote winter wheat flours at $6@6,50, for good to choice.

GRAIN—There is not much doing in wheat; we can report a sale of 100 sacks prime red at $1,18, delivered, and this may be regarded as the standard price. Oats quiet and unchanged—46@47 on wharf and track, and 48@50 in store. We can report sales of new ear corn at 75, and we are cognizant of offers to sell strictly prime old ear at 95. Rye is dull and unchanged at 90@95. The Barley market is dull and irregular and there are no established quotations.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $15@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Sales of extra No. 1, at $1,42@1,45, and No. 2 at $1,05@1,08.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

POTATOES—Sales of Peachblows at 55@60 per bushel. Jersey sweets $3@4 per bbl, as to quality.

PEAS—Dull; $3 per bushel.

POULTRY—Sales of live chickens, by the coop, at 50@55 cts per pair.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet, stock very much reduced; and as the season is about over, prices are entirely nominal.

SEEDS—Sales of flaxseed at $2,30, and but little offering in this market. Timothy Seed is dull and nominal at $4@4¼. Nothing doing in clover seed.

SALT—Is firmer with sales of car load lot at $1,85 per bbl.

STRAW—Sales at $12@15 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, November 9, 1869. }

The excitement and feverishness which have been the leading features of the oil market for some time past, still continue, and with but comparatively little doing, prices have undergone no important change. The feeling, to-day, compared with yesterday and Saturday, indicated weakness, and as will be seen prices are a shade lower. There are no end to the rumors afloat, the most prominent of which is that some of the bulls are taking advantage of the market and selling short, as well as intimations that they are likely to, whenever the occasion offers, unload on the sly.

We heard it asserted to-day, and we have every reason to believe that it is true, that Cleveland is shipping oil right through here to Philadelphia at the same rate that is charged from Pittsburgh, notwithstanding it is something like 150 miles further away. This discrimination against the oil trade of Pittsburgh does not speak well for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as it is unjust and unfair, and calculated to do great damage to the oil interest here. There is probably no other branch of business in Pittsburgh that pays so much money into the coffers of that corporation, and we should think that instead of crippling and damaging the business here, that company is in duty bound to protect, and so far as it lies in its power, encouraging it, and not play into the hands of Cleveland at the expence of Pittsburgh.

—We direct attention to a well written article on our fourth page, on the "bulls and bears" which has been called forth by the communication of "Fair Play," which appeared in our last issue. While not fathering the article we can commend the author as a gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with the subject he handles and its bearings on our general commercial interests.

CRUDE.

The Crude market presents no new features worthy of special notice. Spot or seller November is quoted at 17; seller this year, 16¼@16½; and buyer 17. Sale 1,000 bbls seller this year at 16¼.—(40@45.) Good gravities 40@45 or 40@46, are very scarce, and crude dealers want to sell now regardless of gravity.

REFINED.

The market was moderately during the early part of the day, but subsequently, it became easier, with offers to sell at a slight reduction. Sales 500 November at 36¾; 500 at 36; 500 at 36¼; 500 at 36½; 2,000 do at 36¼; and 1,000 December at 36. Subsequently, offers to sell buyer November at 36, seller same month at 35½; January to March, 34 and December at 34¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE BY A. V. R. R.

Wagner & Leech 500 bbls, on account G. S. Thomas; Eureka Oil Works 160, on account Thos. Chess; Brilliant Oil Works 800, on account Lockhart F. & Co; Keystone Oil works 400, on account Owston & Sowers; Vista Oil Works 240, on account Fisher Bro; Fisher Bro. 420, on account Fisher Bro.

Total....................................2,480 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H., & Co. 97 bbls refined to Waring King & Co., Phila.

A. D. Miller 98 bbls refined oil to Waring King & Co., Phila.

Total....................................195 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Brooks, Balentine & Co. 50 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Cotton heavy and lower, with sales of 2,500 bales at 25⅛c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 30,756 bbls; flour favors buyers, sales of 15,400 bbls at $5@5,30 for superfine State western; $5,40@6 for extra State; $5,25@6,10 for extra western; and $5,10@5,65 for white wheat extra; $5,55@6,20 for R. H. O.; $5,25@5,75 for extra St. Louis; $7@9 for good choice do., closing heavy, including 3,700 bbls inferior to good extra for export, at $5 30@5,82. Rye flour heavy, with sales of 350 bbls at $4 70@6. Corn meal dull. Whisky decidedly lower, with sales of 4,000 bbls at $1,01@1,05, free, closing at inside price. Receipts, wheat 302,122 bush; wheat a shade firmer for spring, with better export demand and lower rates and heavy for winter: 167,000 bu at $1,12@1,20 for No. 3 spring, $1,25@1,29 for No. 2 do, $1,31 for No. 1 and 2 do. mixed, $1,32@1,33 for No. 1 do, $1,28@1,31 for winter red Illinois, $1,36@1,39 for winter red and amber western, $1,39@1,39½ for amber State, $1,50 for white Illinois, $1,54 for white western and $1,55 for white Tennessee. Rye dull. Barley lower and more active, with sales of 74,000 bush at $1@1,06 for two rowed State, $1,25@1,30 for Canada western, $1,35 for bay quinte. Barley malt dull. Receipts of corn, 134,174 bush; corn fairly active and without decided change in price, with sales of 74,000 bushels at 94@98c for unsound mixed western and 99c@$1,04 for sound do. Receipts oats, 152,676 bush; oats firmer and more active, with sales of 130,000 bushels at 63@65c for new Southern and Western, 65@66c for State. Rice in fair request, with sales 70 tierces Carolina at 7@8c. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady, with sales 70 hhds at 11@11½c for Cuba and 11¾@12½c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull. Petroleum steady at 20½c for crude and 33½c for refined. Hops quiet at 10@22c for American. Linseed oil dull at 94@96c. Spirits turpentine quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy and lower, with sales 370 bbls at $29,25@29,50 for mess; closing at $29,50 for cash, $25,50@26 for prime and $25,50@26 for prime mess. Beef steady, with sales 270 bbls at $6@13 for new plain mess and $12@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef heavy, with sales 100 tierces at $24,00@28 for prime mess and $28@32 for India mess. Beef hams heavy, with sales 470 barrels at 15@25c for old and $32@33 for new. Cut Meats heavy; sales of 140 packages, at 13½@14½c for shoulders and 16@17c for hams. Middles firmer; sales of 150 boxes [illegible] cured at 16@16½c; also, sales of 250 boxes Cumberland cut, seller from December to February 14th, at $1,33½. Lard a shade firmer; sales of 350 tierces, at 16¾@17¾c for steam and 17¾@18½c for kettle rendered; also, sales of 500 tierces of steam, seller January, at 16½c. Butter quiet, at 20@35c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 17@18c. Freights to Liverpool quite firm; shipments of 70,000 bush wheat, at 8d per sail and 8¾@8½d. per steam, and 1,700 bbls flour per sail at 2s. 6d.

Latest.—Flour closed strongly in buyers' favor, with a moderate export demand for good low grades extra. Wheat dull and heavy for winter and steady for spring, with a moderate export demand. Rye nominal. Oats fairly active and firm, 64@65c for western. Corn quiet, 95@98c for unsound and 99c@$1,05¼ for sound mixed western. Pork quiet and steady, $29,50 for mess. Beef in limited demand and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and steady. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand. Lard quiet, 17¼@17¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs in fair request, without material change.

CHICAGO, November 9.—Eastern exchange firmer, 1-10 per cent. off buying, par to 1-10 per cent premium selling. Flour quiet, $4@5.75 for spring extras. Wheat active and firmer; sales of No. 1 at 91@91½c, No. 2 at 87@88½c, closing at 87@87⅛c; this afternoon the market was irregular, at 86¾@87c cash and seller November, 87@87⅛c seller last half, and 89@89½c seller December for No. 2. Corn less active; sales No. 2 at 66½@66¾c; rejected 63½@64½c, closing unchanged, this afternoon, market dull at 66c for cash and 65½c seller November for No. 2. Oats fairly active and a shade firmer, sales of No. 2 at 38@38¾c, rejected at 36½@37½c, closing at 38½c for No. 2. Rye quiet and steady, sales No. 1 at 72c, No. 2 at 68c, closing unchanged. Barley dull and nominally at 96c for No. 2. Highwines dull, sales at 91@92c, buyers at 92c, seller at 95c. Sugar at 13½@14¼c for common to prime Cuba. Provisions firm. Mess pork at $28@29.50, cash at $26,50@26,75, seller January and Feb., rough sides at 13¾@14c. Green hams at 13¾@14c, shoulders in salt fifteen days at 10¾@10¾c. Lard at 16@16½c. Hogs quiet and firm; $8.50@8,80 for common, $9@9,25 for smooth bacon grades, $9,50@9,75 for mess pork lots, $9,80@10 for extra. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 8,621 bbls flour, 68,790 bush wheat, 62,965 bush corn, 30,312 bush oats, 2,422 bush rye, 26,976 bush barley, 1,937 hogs. Shipments: 3,638 bbls flour, 15,488 bush wheat, 60,859 bush corn, 7,700 bush oats, 366 bush rye, 2,000 bush barley, 1,080 hogs. Freights dull; 11c for wheat and 8c for oats to Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—Flour dull; family $5,25@5,50. Wheat dull; red winter $1,08@1,10; demand light. Corn in demand; car 81@83c; shelled 85@87c; new 60@62c. Oats unchanged and firm at 48@55c. Rye dull at 90c for No. 1. Barley dull at $1,30 for fall. Cotton dull and prices lower; middling 21@21½c. Whisky in fair demand at $1. Provisions dull and nothing doing; new mess pork is held at $31; there is but little old in the market; retail sales of old bacon at 16½c for shoulders and 19½c for clear sides; there is no demand for new bulk meats, and prices remain nominal at 12¼@12½c for shoulders and 16¼@16½c for clear sides packed; Lard neglected; prime steam 16½c, kettle rendered 17c, and nominally old lard at 16½c. Hogs in good demand at $9,50@10,50, the latter rate for extra selected for butchers' use; slaughterers paid $9,90@10,25; receipts of 1,400 head. Butter unchanged and firm at 30@35c for fresh. Eggs 29@30c. Cheese 17½@19c, and the demand good. Linseed Oil dull at 90@92c. Lard Oil $1,33@1,37 for current make; winter $1,40@1,43. Petroleum; 35c for refined and the market firmer. Sugar a shade lower but in good demand; refined is ¼c lower on all grades. Coffee dull and ¼@½c lower; common to prime 19½@24½c. Clover Seed $13. Flax Seed dull at $1,80. Timothy $3,40. Gold 126¼ buying. Exchange dull at 1-10 discount buying. Money market close.

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—Tobacco active and firm. Cotton quiet and lower; middling 23@23½c. Hemp steady and firm; undressed $1,40. Flour dull and lower; fall superfine $4, extra $4,25 double extra $4,50@5, treble extra $5,25@5,50, choice fancy $5,75@6,50. Wheat 3@5c lower on medium and low grades family, No. 2 spring 85@87c, No. 1 92@95c, No. 2 red fall 95@98c. No. 1 do. $1,05@1,08, choice red $1,15@1,20, choice white $1,22@1,24. Corn; choice white scarce, and other quotations unchanged; mixed 78@80c, choice white 92@93c. Oats firm; 40@49c for good to choice in sacks. Barley held easier for buyers; sales prime Iowa spring at 65c; choice Minnesota at $1,20@1,25. Rye firmer and higher at 65@68c for prime to choice. Whisky lower; sales at $1@1,02. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet, with little doing. Mess Pork $28 for new; $29,50 for old; dry salted shoulders 13@13¼c; clear sides 16½@16¾c; bacon shoulders 16¼c; clear rib sides 19c; clear sides 19¾@20c. Lard dull at 16½@16¾c for tierce; 17½c for keg. Receipts were flour 6,360 bbls, wheat 27,823 bush, corn 4,033 bush, oats 13,940 bush, barley 9,945 bush, rye 2,225 bush. Hogs 102 head.

TOLEDO, November 9.—Flour dull. Wheat a shade better; No. 1 white Michigan $1,18, regular do $1,06½, amber $1,07, No. 1 red $1,12½, No. 2 do. $1,06½, No. 3 do 98c. Corn a shade better; No. 1 83c, No. 2 81c. Oats steady; No. 1 46c, No. 2 44½c. Clover seed unchanged. Hogs unchanged. Freights: 5c and 9c to Buffalo and Oswego. Receipts: 3,200 bbls flour, 24,000 bush wheat, 21,000 bush corn, 2,400 bush oats. Shipments: 3,300 bbls flour, 17,200 bush wheat, 14,500 bush oats, 500 bush rye.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—Flour dull and drooping; northwestern extra family at $5,94@6,25; Indiana and Ohio $6@6.75. Wheat: more doing, with sales 40,000 bush Indiana red at $1,35@1,36. Rye unchanged. Corn is very quiet; old western mixed at 93@98c. Petroleum less strong; refined at 36c. Provisions; small business; Mess pork at $32@32,25. Lard unchanged. Whisky nominal and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, November 9.—Cotton, quiet, light sales at 24½c. Red wheat at $1, white wheat at $1,15. Corn, at 85c. Oats at 50c. Rye at 90c all in bulk. Tobacco stiff, sales of 15 hhds at $8,20@29 for lugs, and $12 for medium leaf. Provisions, quiet and firm; mess pork at 31c; bacon shoulders at 13⅜c; clear sides at 20c; bulk shoulders 30 days in salt at 13c; clear ribs 17c; clear sides 17½c. Lard, in tierce at 17½c. Whiskey quiet.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9.—Flour quiet; country made: $6,75@7,25 for double extra white, $5,50@6,00 for double extra red and amber and $5.50@6,25 for double extra spring. Wheat: No. 1 red $1,15 and 2 do. $1.10. Corn: No. 2 85c. Oats 47c. Rye: No. 2 90c. Petroleum: refined held at 29½@30c for prime light straw to white and 30@31c for standard white in large lots; crude 5c better; held at $7,10.

BALTIMORE, November 9.—Flour nominally unchanged, but buyers demand lower rates. Wheat steady at $1,30@1,38. Corn; white old at $1, do new at 90c. Oats at 55@57c. Pork quiet and lower; mess at $32,50. Bacon quiet; rib sides at 19c, clear sides at 19½c, shoulders at 15½@16c. Lard firm at 18@19c. Whisky depressed and lower at $1,03½.

MILWAUKEE, November 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled at 91½c, No. 1 at 87¾c for No. 2. Oats unchanged. Corn steady at 70c. Rye quiet at 71c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts of 7,000 bbls flour, 18,300 bush wheat. Shipments of 1,000 bbls flour, 1,000 bush wheat.

MEMPHIS, November 9.—Cotton quiet and firm at 25½c; receipts 1,504, exports 1,111 bales. Flour dull and irregular. Corn 83c. Oats 63c. Hay $29. Bran at $22,50. Pork $31,50. Lard 18@19. Bacon scarce: shoulders 17½c; sides 20½c. Bulk sides 18c, shoulders 14½c.

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—Cattle are unchanged; sales at 2½@6c as to quality. Hogs: receipts were light and the demand unsupplied; small lots light and heavy smooth sold at 8¼@10c gross.

DETROIT, November 9.—Wheat 1@2c better; extra white $1,26@1,28, No. 1 do $1,13; amber $1,05@1,07; regular $1@1,02. Barley $1,85@1,90. Millstuffs quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—The barge Chenango with a cargo of Coal, went ashore on Pennepog Reef near Plains in the lake Huron. Assistance was sent from here.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Inactivity is the predominant feature, as to trade and the market is depressed, although prices of staple cottons are without further material change. We quote: heavy brown sheetings, 14½@15½c for Southern and Eastern; heavy sheetings, 12¼@13½c; printed calicoes, 11½@12½c for mournings and fancy modern styles of the best makes.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 9.—25 bxs candles, Atwell & Lee; 408 sks flour, Shomaker & Langenheim; 300 bbls do, owner; 56 pkgs dried peaches, P Duff & Son; 10 do tobacco, Carter, McGrew & Co; 8 bales hemp, Bently & Gerwig; 5 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 82 whisky bbls Jos S Finch & Co; 3 bbls onions, 1 keg butter, Woodworth & Davison; 72 bgs barley, H. Sechrist; 15 do oats, H M Henderson Bro; 1 car potatoes, Meanor & Harper; 5 bbls vinegar, H. McSwiggen; 1 car stone, Harrison Bro; 2 do bone dust, Seward & Emerson; 1 do millfeed, S B Floyd & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, Schwartz & Hazlett; 5 tcs hams, J H Parker; 112 bbls nices, G N Hollstott; 100 do do, Boyd, M & Co; 24 do do, J Hays; 300 pigs lead, Excelsior Glass Co; 5 bbls lard oil, 10 tcs lard, Dalzell & Townsend; 250 pigs lead, Dithridge & Son; 5 tcs lard, J P Hanna & Co; 1 car green hams; 2 do dry salted shoulders, E H Myers & Co; 1 car corn, Shomaker & Langenheim; 5 bbls lard oil, W Millar & Co; 203 bbls hides, G H Anderson; 500 bbls flour, owner; 29 bbls peas, 7 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 37 doz brooms, Shipton & Wallace; 26 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 3 pkgs smoked hams, J H Parker.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 9.—1 car oats, M Steel & Son; 1 do grain, McHenry & Hood; 2 do do, D R Herron; 2 do staves, J D Albright; 3 do do Hastings & D; 1 do do, M P Adams & Bro; 1 do wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 1 do do, R T Kennedy & Bro; 1 do rye, D Wallace; 1 do do, W J Meek; 8 bbls cider, 17 do apples, Voigt, M & Co; 25 bbls highwines, W Miller; 100 do flour, Watt, L & Co; 100 do do, Schomaker & L; 2 do do, 8 bgs do, J Zeigler; 6 bbls liquor, V Holback; 20 do apples, Meanor & H; 4 do do, 16 sks rags, M W Rankin & Bro; 6 bbls oil, R Maginniss; 135 do apples, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 1 do oil, 2 tcs lard, W France; 15 bbls liquor, Dillinger & S; 5 do do, L Hullon; 50 pkgs tobacco, W L Jones; 8 sks wool, McKelroy, D & Co; 48 bdls paper, Pgh Paper Mnfg Co; 8 bbls scrap iron, S Nimick & Co; 10 tcs lard, W B Hays; 10 do do, J H Parker; 16 cds tobacco, E Heazleton; 20 tcs lard W H Howard.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD November 9.—50 bbls oil, J Speer; 1 car grain, 3 bbls beans, W G Miller; 2 cars iron ore, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Rees, Graff & Dull; 3 do jackson ore, Chess, Smith & Co; 1 do shingles, Slack & Shoies; 1 do lumber, J Gilleland; 1 do do, Cromlow & Coon; 3 do billets, J Moorhead; 1 do do, 1 do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 200 bbls flour, D Wallace; 16 bbls beans, W H Graff, 72 sks oats, 2 do rye, Campbell & Co; 34 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 20 do mdse, H Schnebeck; 16 cases tobacco; Atwell & L; 25 bbls beans, J Lippincott; 7 do chestnuts, Hussey & Co; 3 do potash, R Christy; 12 cases tobacco, D Haworth; 168 bbls apples, do 5 cider, Bruggerman & O; 5 do eggs, 6 do cider, Head & M; 190 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 6 cases shoulders, Drape & R.

ALLEGHENY STATION November 9.—1 car flaxseed, Ewer, Hamilton & Co; 50 bbls flour, S C McMasters; 40 sks millfeed, W C Brown; 2 cars ore, Pgh Forge & Iron Co; 2 cars barley, J Rhodes & Co; 25 bbls apples, 5 do eggs, 6 do onions, John Herbert; 6 bbls apples, 1 pkgs butter, J Boyer; 37 bbls cider, J J Paule; 23 do do, J Snouffer; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 3 cars flaxseed, M B Suydam; 100 bbls flour, Hippley & Beckert; 2 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 100 sks buckwheat flour, Geo Stewart; 10 doz brooms, Wm Sedden, 100 bbls flour, Geo Stewart; 74 bbls zinc, Beymer, Bauman & Co; 1 car cooperage, Ralya & R; 20 do lime, Simon Drum; 1 car millfeed, R Knox & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, November 9.—1 car hay, Blaney & Moore; 2 do coal, P Brough; 50 bbls tar, Truax & Co; 50 sks wheat, W Welsh & Co; 50 bbls refined oil, Lockhart Frew & Co; 1 car metal, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 car grain, Shomaker & L; 2 do railroad iron, J B Dorrington; 8 sks chestnuts, E Heazleton; 1 car coal, Union Mills; 3 bxs butter, ½ bbl eggs, J Schott; 1 car metal, Rees, Graff & Dull; 4 bbls flour, 2 do onions, Knox & Orr; 12 sks flour, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 80 do sks corn, C G Boyd, 2 bxs butter, 1 keg eggs, Head & Metzger; 1 bbl eggs, W H Kirkpatrick & Co.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS—The steamer [illegible], Capt. JESSE DEAN, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on the 1st rise.
GRIEST & SWANEY,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

SELF-LABELING
FRUIT CAN TOP.
COLLINS & WRIGHT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.

MAPLE SUGAR.—10 barrels on consignment at WATT, LANG & CO'S 172 and 174 Wood street.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains stationary at this point with two feet the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather cloudy and unsettled, with every appearance last evening of a snow storm.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report. The Sallie, from Louisville, is due to-day, having left Cincinnati on Saturday last.

The Belle is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day leaving at noon.

The Julia No. 2 departed for Zanesville yesterday.

Capt. Chas. A. Dravo, of the St. Charles, is in the city, on a visit to his family.

—There are only 18 inches of water in the Arkansas from Little Rock out.

—The Glasgow left Cincinnati for Memphis on Saturday with 200 tons.

—The following boats were in port at Cincinnati on Sunday: Bellevernon, Wauanita, Anna and Nightingale.

—Capt. Stevens' new Yazoo river packet was to be launched from Howard's Ways, at Jeffersonville, Saturday.

—The Tom Jasper, on a recent down trip, sunk a barge at Dark Slough, near Sabool and then sunk another at the Burlington bridge.

—The Regulator, in command of Capt. S. E. Bunting, arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday from Wellsville, en route for Fort Smith, Arkansas river.

—The barge sunk on Saturday near Bellevue, on the Upper Mississippi, by the Diamond Jo, contained 15,000 bushels of wheat and 1,200 barrels of flour.

—The suit of the steamer Mountaineer against the Sunset for thirty thousand dollars damage sustained in a collision in the spring of 1867, closed in the District Court, at Omaha, Thursday. Judge Lake reserving his decision.

—Capt. Sam Houston, Supervising Inspector of the Sixth District, has restored the license of Robert Redden and Thos. Green, engineers, and James Matheny, James Damon and Wm. Lufy, pilots of the ill-fated Cumberland.

—A Cairo dispatch under date of Sunday says: The steamer Scott brought 50 tons for the South. The steamers Champion and Robinson had fair cargoes. The Richmond will probably get 400 tons here, although there is some disagreements about rates. She wants higher prices, which can not be given, as nearly all the freight here has been receipted through from other points at fixed rates. The Davage has two barges laden with ore. The Lorena has been here all day unloading barges, which she leaves here. She reports four feet at Walker's, and the channel cutting out. Lady Gray adds 100 tons; she reports 8 feet with stick. The Virginia is aground on Middle Lump at Dogtooth.

—The taking of evidence at St. Louis in regard to the charges against Capt. John Washington was progressing Friday and Saturday, and will be continued this week. The witnesses examined were officers of the Submarine, and they all corroborate the statement made by Capt. Washington, published several days ago. A dispatch from St. Louis states that witnesses will be examined this week, whose testimony will be damaging to the commander of the Submarine. Captain John T. Washington is a grand nephew of Gen. George Washington, and was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, in 1810—his birthplace being within three miles of the old Washington homestead. He resided there until he was 24. He began his career as a steamboatman in 1834, as clerk of the steamer Nesbit, then running in the mail line between Louisville and Cincinnati. He continued on the river for about ten years, then went to St. Louis, and has since been commanding steamers on the Mississippi and Arkansas.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HEALING POOL.—[illegible]

JUST OUT.
[illegible] FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS. [illegible]

MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! [illegible]

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. [illegible]

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. [illegible]

ALPERT & KOHLER,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, No. 38 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to Custom Work. [illegible]
ALPERT & KOHLER,
au9:n21 38 Market street Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE
REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,
OCTOBER 30th, 1869.
ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate	$502,957 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, 6 per cent	25,000 00
U. S. 10-40 Bonds, 5 per cent	25,000 00
Real Estate	2,760 17
Office Furniture	18 60
Cash	51,460 32
Total	$607,496 39

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors	$550,103 71
Amount due Depositors, Interest, Nov. 1st, 1869	14,027 79
Contingent Fund	43,364 89
	$607,496 39

The above is a true statement.
A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.
The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and securities, and find the above to be a true and correct statement.
WM. H. SMITH, H. CHILDS, NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, Jr. } Committee.
NOVEMBER 1st, 1869.
President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—WM. H. SMITH.
Accountant—R. C. TAGGE.
Solicitor—A. BRADFORD TODD.
TRUSTEES.
Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey, D. W. C. Bidwell, Jacob Painter, Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly, Wm. H. Smith.
INTEREST ALLOWED on deposits, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable in May and November, and if not drawn, it is added to the principal and compounded.
Open for deposits from 9 to 3 o'clock, also, on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
Office, 63 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
no4:q47

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
57 MARKET STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Corner Third and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
COVERNMENT BONDS.
Sight Drafts on London.

THE
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, January 24, 1867, for the safe-keeping of Bonds and other securities, Gold and Silver, Silver Plate, Deeds, Jewels, Diamonds and valuables of all descriptions, under guarantee, and for the renting of safes in its burglar-proof vaults.
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
President—WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President—HENRY LLOYD.
DIRECTORS:
WM. PHILLIPS, JAMES J. BENNETT, HENRY LLOYD, JOHN S. [illegible], WILLIAM K. NIMICK, JOS. MORRISON, WILLIAM M. LYON, GEO. BLACK, CURTIS G. HUSSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
F. VON BONNHORST.

FIFTH AVENUE BANK
Of Pittsburgh,
is now open for Discount, Deposit and General Banking Business.
Deposits received from One Dollar upwards. Interest at the rate of six per cent paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS:
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ED. DITHRIDGE, President.
F. F. SCHENCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK.
112 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CAPITAL, $100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Bought and sold, and where desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
JOHN H. HOLMES, President.
JAMES McCABE, Vice President.
W. M. MCMASTER, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
D. Hinman, James McCabe, Thomas Brooks, Hugh Keating, J. Dunlevy, Jr., Terence Campbell, Patrick Kane, James Lochart, John Flack, H. A. Freyvogle, Geo. Jno. Dickson, H. M. Deacon.
JNO. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
Wood St., cor. Second Avenue.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
Gold, Coupons, Bonds and Stocks
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President,
JAMES CLARKE, Jno. Cashier.

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DIAMOND OIL WORKS,
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WARING & KING,
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Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.
PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,
Room 17, Chamber of Commerce,
133 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

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HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,
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Lubricating & High Test Burning Oils.
Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Eclipse Engine Oil,
Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,
Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,
Spindle Oil, Wool Head-Light Oil,
Oil Tanners' Stuff, Benzole,
ing and Finishing Gasoline,
Oil, Harness Oil, Paraffine.
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.
[illegible] 174 WOOD ST. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

STORE FOR RENT.—In good location for a saddlery, Furnishing Store, or a trade next to corner of Fifth avenue and Ross street. Rent low. Immediate possession. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 39 Sixth Avenue.

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DUQUESNE WORKS.
COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,
Manufacturers of
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
AXLES AND SPRINGS.
DUQUESNE, L X AND JUNIATA.
FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, HALF AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON, GUARD IRON, SPIKES, SHOVEL MOULDS, T RAIL, PLOW, COACH, BUGGY AND WAGON SPRINGS AND AXLES, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.
All Goods First Class and Warranted.
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SPECIAL PARTNER—S. M. KIER.

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MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
OFFICE, No. 510 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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WILLIAM MILLER,
(Successor to JOS. HAIGH & CO.,)
Has facilities now extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and is prepared to promptly and carefully execute all orders for STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN JACKS, WRISTS, RAILROAD & CAR AXLES, LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES, together with every description of SHAPE WORK. Office and Forge
Corner of Duquesne Way and First Street.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
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BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
Of every description. Also, best
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
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Warehouse, 86 Water and 100 First Sts.

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STEEL WORKS.
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Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
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ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.
The Trustees are now prepared to grant licenses for the use of the ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.
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JAMES P. SPEER,
Attorney for the Trustees,
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(successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER'S.)
WASHINGTON WORKS,
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[illegible]
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THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works,
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[illegible]

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GET THE BEST.
BISSELL & CO'S
TRIUMPH,
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,
Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.
BISSELL & CO.,
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Also, on hand and for sale,
PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF
STOVES,
BOSTON COOKING RANGE,
"THE FIERY FURNACE."
For Warming Buildings.
THE NEW ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE, "REGULATOR," "COLUMBIA COOK STOVE," "VAN'S" (Cincinnati), Patent PORTABLE RANGE CASTIRON MANTLES, WELLMAN'S REFLECTOR, GRATES, FENDERS, &c.
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NO. 30 WOOD STREET,
Manufacturers of the Greatest Variety of
Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
TO BE FOUND.
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Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

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Manufacturers of IRON HOUSE FRONTS, WINDOW LINTELS and SILLS, and
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Special attention paid to ARCHITECTURAL CASTINGS and to Castings for Window Glass Houses.
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Engines, Rolling Mill Machinery, Nail Machines, Retorts, and Castings generally.

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CAST IRON BOWL PIPE
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My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of several
Castings for Gas & Water Works
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

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TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
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Cor. Point Alley and Duquesne St.,
(NEAR THE POINT.)
Engine Builders, Founders and Machinists.
Manufacture STEAMBOAT ENGINES and STATIONARY ENGINES, of all sizes. Special attention given to our new STATIONARY WELL ENGINE AND PORTABLE BOILER, of 15 horse power. [illegible]
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Manufacturers of
STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, BEDS, &c.
Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty St.,
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Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. F. REPHAN, formerly Manager at CARROLL & SNYDER'S.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,
BOILER MAKERS
AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,
NOS. 20, 22, 24 AND 26 PENN ST.
[illegible]
Repairing done on shortest notice.

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JARED M. BRUSH & SON,
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Bell and Brass Founders.
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
Malleable and Grey Iron Fittings,
GAS PIPE AND TUBING,
THROTTLE, SAFETY AND CHECK VALVES,
ALL GLOBE PATTERN.
IRON COCKS.
Brass Work of every description for Steam, Water and Oil.
MANUFACTURERS OF J. M. COOPER & CO'S
Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.
Agents for Dreyfus' Patent Oilers, the best in the Market.
Office and Works, corner Thirteenth and Pike Streets.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
Corner Liberty street and Third Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
BRASS FOUNDERS AND IRON PIPE FITTERS, and Agents for A. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS AND BLOWERS.

NOVELTY WORKS.
PITTSBURGH
NOVELTY WORKS.
Founded A. D. 1832.
ADAMS, McKEE & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
KEYSTONE STANDARD (FAIRBANK'S PATENT) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
[illegible]
CORNER OF FIRST AVENUE & GRANT STS.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUNDRIES.
300 bbls prime Green Apples;
25 do. do. Dried Apples;
50 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 do. White Beans;
50 do. Family Flour;
10 do. Cranberries;
10 do. Buckwheat Flour.
In store and for sale by
WM. C. ARMSTRONG,
45 Market street.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after 11 P.M., Sunday AUGUST 29th, 1869, trains will arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:
[illegible]
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 A.M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 A.M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 P.M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:05 P.M.
Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
[illegible]
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after August 29, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:
[illegible]
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent.
WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869. PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
[illegible]
F. R. MYERS, Gen. Pas. & Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, August 29, 1869, trains will arrive at and leave the Union Depot, as follows:
[illegible]
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Sup't, Dennison, Ohio.

CHANGE OF TIME.
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
[illegible]
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Machine Stone Works,
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting of the Assemblies.

The Old School General Assembly will meet this morning in the First Presbyterian Church on Wood street at eleven o'clock. The New School Assembly will meet in the Third Presbyterian Church on Sixth avenue at the same hour.

Route for Sale.—A good route on this paper. Apply to-day at GAZETTE counting room.

The "Fayette Literary Society" has been re-organized, and is in a flourishing condition.

The recent freeze has injured the apples throughout the country to a considerable extent.

The Weather.—An interesting paper from "G. A." on Indian Summer and weather indications will appear to-morrow.

Concert.—A concert will be given in Noblestown soon for the benefit of the M. E. Church in that place. It promises to be a grand affair.

The Brewers of the city held a meeting yesterday, at the office of S. H. Watson, and transacted a large amount of business of importance to themselves alone.

Flush.—The Monongahela House was so well filled last night at eleven o'clock that guests arriving were sent to other hotels. The St. Charles was equally well patronized.

Assaulted.—Maria Nieband yesterday caused the arrest of John Nieband for knocking her down and kicking her. The charge before Alderman Koenig was withdrawn.

Wanted—To rent, with or without furniture, a house of 8 or 10 rooms by an unexceptionable tenant. Address, giving location, number of rooms and rent, Box "R," GAZETTE OFFICE.

A Pastor Called.—The members of the U. P. Congregation of East Liberty, have unanimously called Rev. R. B. Ewing, of Monmouth, Illinois, to became their pastor, at a salary of $1,800 per year.

Bearded in his Den.—Andrew Stahle, caused a warrant to be issued by Alderman Renter, yesterday for the arrest of Louis Kaufman, whom he alleges pulled him by the beard in his saloon, on Chestnut street, Saturday night.

Sent to the Refuge.—The House of Refuge yesterday morning received the two colored boys, Joseph Smith and William Allen, detected in the larceny of a basket of butter from Neely's, in the Allegheny Diamond, Monday evening.

The Liquor Men yesterday held a meeting and appointed a delegation of gentlemen, conspicious for their intelligence and public spirit, to attend the forth-coming National Convention of liquor dealers and rectifiers to be held at Chicago.

Counterfeit Business.—Louis Zoller, a butcher in the Allegheny market, made information before Alderman Arent, yesterday, against Adam Bunce, a fellow-craftsman, for passing upon him a counterfeit twenty dollar bill last Saturday night. Warrant issued.

Literary Society.—A Literary Society has been organized at Oakdale on the Panhandle Railroad. There are some excellent debaters in that vicinity and it will pay well to attend the meetings. The Society rises from the ashes of the "Mount Nebo Union Literary Society."

Phrenology in Pittsburgh.—Fowler and Wells, of New York, will open rooms in Lafayette Hall building, second floor, Wood street near Fourth, on Tuesday, November 16th. Examinations, with faults, talents, best business, &c., given day and evening for a short time. WSMT

Stock Sales.—Tuesday evening, Nov. 9th, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

Citizens National Bank	69,00
Exchange National Bank	67,75
Merchants and Mechanics Nat. Bank	69,50
National Bank of Commerce	126,50

Victimized.—Mr. J. H. Klem, a country from Westmoreland county, was swindled out of ten dollars yesterday on Sixth street by three gentleman operating the magic pocket book game. Robt. Williams, who is said to be one of the operators, was arrested and locked up for a hearing. The fellow who pocketed the ten dollars escaped.

Alleged Misstatement.—F. Freyermuth clothier, Ohio street Allegheny, informed Alderman Bolster, that Mrs. Bennor, a Teuton aquaintance had purchased a suit of boys clothes of him, for $8,50 on credit by stating that her husband would pay for the same on Saturday, when his wages were received, which subsequently proved to be false. Warrant issued.

Women's Christian Association.—The second annual anniversary of the Women's Christian Association of this city, will be held in Christ's M. E. Church, Thursday, November 11th, at seven and a half o'clock P. M. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York city, will deliver an address, and the annual reports will be presented. The public are cordially invited to attend. 2

Died of His Injuries.—Erastus Gray, the man who was seriously injured at Braddocks Fields, on the Connellsville Railroad, died from the effects of his injuries at two o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a married man and resided at West Newton, Pa. He leaves a widow and two small children.

Painful Accident.—Yesterday morning Mr. Schwartz, an employe in the Empire Plow Works, First ward, Allegheny, while working around some machinery was caught by his clothing and drawn over a revolving axle. He was very severely mangled, sustaining otherwise a compound fracture of the thigh and painful internal injuries. Dr. P. W. Herron was called in and attended to the injuries of the sufferer.

Child Abduction.—John Snyder, being desirous of adopting a child, the possession of his sister, who would not relinquish it, entered the latter's house the other evening and with little ceremony seized the darling and carried it to his own home, since when, according to his sister's, Margaret Linkenmeyer's, statement, he refuses to return it. Alderman Eggers has been made acquainted with this domestic difference and is endeavoring to arrange it.

Pastor Installed.

Rev. George P. Hays, recently called to the Pastorate of the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Anderson and Leacock streets, Allegheny, was duly installed last evening. The services were of a highly interesting and impressive character. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. J. A. Hays, D.D., of Louisville, Ky. Rev. D. P. Lowrie delivered the charge to the Pastor, and Rev. M. L. Workman to the people.

Mr. Hays is a young man of brilliant intellect, and has the advantage of a thorough education.

Fatal Accident.

A man temporarily employed as switch tender at Verner station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, was run over by a freight train and instantly killed Monday evening about seven o'clock. It appears that he was flagging an approaching passenger train coming east, and a freight train was approaching going west. When the latter train was within a few feet of where he was standing, between the tracks, he attempted to cross the track in front of it and was struck, knocked down and the engine passed over him. Alderman Donaldson went, yesterday morning, to hold an inquest, and after empannelling a jury, owing to the absence of witnesses the inquest adjourned, and will be resumed at Verner station at three o'clock, P. M., to-day.

More of It.

Mrs. Dravo, it appears, was not the only person victimized by Tillie Rodgers, an account of whose exploits we chronicled yesterday. After returning to Mrs. D. all the articles that had been stolen from her by Tillie, Chief Hague, who had possession of her valise, discovered a number of other articles of value, such as silverware, spoons, forks and clothing, to the value of fifty or one hundred dollars, which he was satisfied had been stolen, and on inquiry it was ascertained that the girl had lived in the family of Mr. J. H. Dalzell. Mr. Dalzell was notified, and on investigation found that the articles had been stolen from his house. He made information before the Mayor, charging Tillie Rodgers with larceny, and a warrant was issued, which we presume was executed, as the accused is in jail.

THE BRUTAL HOMICIDE.

Second Act in the Horrible Tragedy—Coroner's Inquest—The Testimony and Verdict.

The second act in the horrible tragedy, the thrilling details of which were published in full in yesterday's GAZETTE, took place yesterday at the office of the Coroner. The jury empannelled to inquire into the causes and after what manner Isabella Campbell came to her death, met at the Coroner's office at three o'clock. District Attorney Pearson was present, and assisted the Coroner and jury in the investigation, and J. C. McCarthy, Esq., counsel for Thomas J. Campbell, who stands charged with the murder of his wife, was also present, for the purpose, doubtless, of learning the strength of the case the Commonwealth will be able to make out against his client.

The testimony, which we publish in full, was so conclusive that there was no difficulty in rendering a verdict.

THE TESTIMONY.

Dr. A. C. Murdock, sworn—I held a *post mortem* examination on the body of Isabella Campbell; I was first called upon to go out to Soho to examine the body of Isabella Campbell; found the body in the basement; it was too dark to make an examination there and the Coroner had the body removed to Devore's. Dr. Preston and myself called at Devore's between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday evening and examined the body. After cutting the hair all off the head, we found six scalp wounds, verging from one to two and a half inches in length, and a great number of other bruises on the head, one cut at the outer angle of the left eye, of about one and a half inches in in length. In the right groin there were four or five black marks; on the right and left thighs also black marks as if they had been struck with some blunt weapon; on the left leg, below the knee, there was a cut. After making these examinations we removed the scalp; beneath was clotted blood; the scalp was nearly detached from the cranium; we removed the upper part of the skull but did not find any fracture of the skull; the brain was healthy; there was no coagulated blood in the brain. The wounds were made with a blunt hard instrument; the wounds had the appearence of having been made inside of twenty-four hours prior to death; there was no dislocation of the neck; I do not think the woman had been dead more than six hours prior to the time I first saw her Monday morning. I went up stairs in the house where the woman was lying; the rooms appeared to be in great confusion, chairs, furniture and pieces of crockery ware were strewn around both rooms. The first thing that attracted my attention was the blood upon the casing of one of the doors, a large pool of blood in one of the rooms, and in another appearances of blood having been washed up, fragments of a white marble bowl, with blood and hair sticking to it, and everything to indicate that a death struggle had taken place near the door.

Dr. R. W. Preston, sworn—I assisted Dr. Murdock in the post mortem examination at Devore's office, and can corroborate Dr. Murdock as regards that examination.

Dr. J. C. Thorn, sworn—I reside near the Soho bridge, about seventy-five yards from where Campbell resided. About six o'clock Monday morning I was called on by a man, did not know his name, who seemed to be in a great hurry to get me up. I got up and let him in. He said his wife got hurt, and he wanted me to go and see her—that he thought she was either dead or dying. He walked backwards and forwards, and said he did not know what to do, he said he had hit her a clout. He then asked me for a drink of whisky. I told him I did not keep it. He then said, "Doctor, I found her in bed with another man, and that was the reason I hit her." I then went with him to his house. He unlocked the door and I went in and remained at the door until he got a light. He had a candle about an inch and a half long, which he lighted. I saw blood around on the walls and on the door casing. I went from there down stairs to the basement where the woman was lying. I found her on the floor, between a cooking stove and a lounge. He then said, "Doctor, maybe I killed her." I examined her and found her pulseless and her extremities cold, and her body was not altogether cold. He asked me then what he had better do, and said he would do as I would say. I told him to take his boy, which was lying on the floor, and go down to the Mayor's office and give himself up to the authorities, and he said he would do so, and started down the avenue; I don't know where he went. About half past eight o'clock I was again wakened up and asked who was there, and he said that it was the man who had been for me in the morning. I said "what do you want?" He said he wanted to see me. I let him in and he begged of me to go and see his wife and see if she was really dead. When the man first called on me I think he was intoxicated, I told him I would not go to see his wife again, that she was dead. He had been at my office that time about five minutes, when two officers came in and took him in charge. He told me that he had wakened up in the night and spoken to his wife and she did not answer, and he then came for me. He said that he had placed her on the floor close to the stove in order to warm her. I was not in the house more than ten minutes, and did not make any examination of the wounds. When he pointed out the spot of blood to me he said a man had pushed his wife down stairs.

Job Marland, sworn—I reside in the Fourteenth ward. I know Thomas Campbell. Was at his house on Sunday. I went there in the morning. I saw Mrs. Campbell there. Nothing unusual occurred in the morning. I was there until about four o'clock. Between three and four o'clock Mr. Fricker, Mr. Golden, Mr, and Mrs. Campbell and myself were there. I don't know whether there was any one up stairs or not. Mrs Campbell went up stairs. Mr. Campbell was out at the time, and when he came in he asked where Golden was. I told him that I did not know. Campbell then went up stairs, and I heard a scream of murder and a heavy fall. I called to Campbell and told him to come down. He came down and took a drink of liquor, but did not speak a word. He then went up three times in succession, and to the best of my belief he beat her. I could hear blows and the women scream murder. I told him it was a shame to beat a woman in that way. He said, "I'll kill you, you G—d d—d w—re." I hallooed to him to desist, and he said, "If you interfere I will cut your damned liver out." He then ordered her to go down stairs. I was sitting on the lounge at the foot of the stairs. I saw him have her by the arm or shoulder and with his foot shove her down stairs. She fell to the bottom and he lifted her and put her on the settee. She moaned but never spoke. A minute afterwards he took a poker and commenced to beat her with it. He struck her about the shoulders, head and face. He then set down on the floor beside his child. I was standing at the door and when he set down I sat down on the lounge, when Campbell seized a knife and run me out of the house.

VERDICT.

The jury, after a short deliberation, found that "the deceased, Isabella Campbell, came to her death from blows inflicted with a blunt instrument in the hands of her husband, Thomas J. Campbell, on the evening of Sunday, November 7th, 1869, in the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh.

Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Homestead at Gettysburg, Pa.

This institution, now in successful operation for over three years, represents in its orphanage thirteen States of the Union. It receives no help (at present) either from the General Government or from the State Legislature. The Sunday schools of the land, and the humane public generally, are its supporters. It has not now, nor ever had, any connection with any lottery scheme. When done with it for orphans of soldiers', it is to become the property of the *country* (as per condition of charter), and then be a perpetual asylum for orphans of citizens, so that every dollar's outlay now will be available in all future time. The Rev. M. T. Atkinson, duly authorized, is waiting on some of our citizens. Any upon whom he may not call, can have the privilege of handing in their expression of gratitude (for a redeemed country) at the Young Mens' Christain Association rooms, Fifth avenue. Mr. Cree or Mr. Wood will receive the same and have it duly forwarded to headquarters. A few self-denying Christian men and women are doing all in their power toward this excellent object.

Should not the country more generally come up to their help and fulfil the pledges sacredly made to the orphans' fallen fathers, on their going out to do battle for the right?

Inviting.

The fresh and exceedingly tempting array of edibles, comprising all the luxuries and delicacies of the season intermingled, in pleasing profusion with the substantials of a perfectly healthy and appetizing repast, presents such a strong attraction to the epicure, that it is no marvel that Burn's Restaurant, corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, noted for such things, is daily thronged by the hungry, who can appreciate excellence in the art culinary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of Central Board of Education

The Central Board of Education met Tuesday afternoon, November 9th.

Present—Messrs. Aiken, Chadwick, Craig, Cuddy, Duncan, Fleming, Getty, Harrison, Hartman, Herdman, Humbert, Mays, Mitchell, Neckermann, Nobbs, Sergeant, Shaw, Taylor and President Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The monthly report of the Principal of the High School was read and ordered to be filed.

The monthly report of the Superintendent was read and ordered to be filed.

The Secretary reported that warrants were drawn on the Treasurer to the amount of $18,678,39 during the preceding month.

Mr. Humbert, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, reported the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION:

1. The members of this Board shall meet and organize on the second Tuesday of February, annually, by electing a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Janitor.

2. The stated meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, at two o'clock P. M., in the rooms of the Central Board—a majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings shall be called by the President when he shall deem the same necessary.

3. At the first stated meeting after the organization the President shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Board, the following standing committees, consisting of five members each: 1. A Finance Committee. 2. A Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction. 3. A Committee on Rules and Regulations. 4. A Committee on High School. 5. A Committee on Colored School. 6. A Committee on Teachers and Salaries. 7. A Committee on Music. 8. A Committee on Printing. 9. A Committee on Evening Schools.

4. The order of business at stated meetings shall be 1. Calling the Roll. 2. Reading Minutes of the Previous Meeting. 3. Reading Communications. 4. Report of the City Superintendent, Report of the Secretary of the Board. 5. Reports of Standing Committees in the order named above. 6. Reports of Special Committees. 7. Deferred Business. 8. Presentation of Bills. 9. New and Miscellaneous Business.

5. A special meeting shall transact only the business for which the meeting was called, unless a two third (⅔) vote of those present otherwise direct.

6. The following report shall be submitted in writing to the Board at each stated meeting: A report of the City Superintendent, setting forth the general condition of the schools of the city, giving such details as will enable the Board to act for the best interest of the schools.

On motion of Mr. Hartman it was received.

Mr. Hartman moved that the President of the Board be ex officio a member of the Finance Committee, which was agreed to.

Mr. Craig moved that the usual rules governing parliamentary bodies be adopted. Agreed to.

Mr. Hartman moved that each Committee elect its own Chairman. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Craig the Rules and Regulations as amended were adopted.

Mr. Duncan, from Committee for High School, reported the result of their investigations relative to the report of Mr. Hartman of his visit to the High School. The report of the Committee was published in full in the GAZETTE several days since.

Also that the Committee have appointed Mr. J. Brettell as messenger to the Board at a salary of fifteen dollars per month, and respectfully recommend his confirmation.

Also having appointed Prof. Rohrbach Professor of German in the High School.

The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Craig, the appointment of Prof. Rohrbach was confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Herdman, the appointment of William J. Brettell was confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, it was resolved that all reports of committees be submitted to the Board before they are published.

Mr. Getty, from the Visitation Committee, reported the result of their visits to the High and Colored Schools.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, it was received and filed.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee to Audit the Accounts of the Treasurer, reported that they had examined the accounts of the Treasurer and carefully compared the warrants with the sum and found them correct.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, it was received and filed.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the Treasurer was authorized to credit the account of Robert Inder, Collector of Pitt District, with exonerations claimed to the amount of $209 04.

Mr. Chadwick asked for an additional teacher, of the intermediate grade, in the Lincoln sub-district.

Mr. Mitchell asked for a primary teacher, of the primary grade, in the Washington sub-district.

Mr. Fleming applied for a primary teacher in the Colfax sub-district.

Superintendent Lucky requested that authority be granted to the Highland sub-district to appoint a primary teacher.

Mr. Hartman moved to refer to committee.

Mr. Fleming moved to amend by adding "with power to act," which was agreed to.

The Chair then put the motion as amended, and it was decided in the affirmative.

A communication from Miss Jennie Ralston, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute, reporting the attendance and absence of teachers of the high and colored schools; also of the music teachers. Read and received.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, Mr. Sims was appointed on the following committes, viz: Teachers and Salaries, and Music; a Committee from a Committee of Colored Citizens protesting against the sale of the Miller street School House; requesting the organization of ohter Colored Schools in different parts of the city; protesting against the appointment of a white lady as teacher in the Colored School, asking the Board to re-consider their action and appoint a colored teacher.

Requesting a change in the appointment of the Chairman of the Committee on Colored Schools shall place a gentleman in that position who will be in sympathy with our people.

On motion of Mr. Hartman it was received.

Mr. Shaw moved that the Committee who were in attendence be invited to address the Board, which was agreed to.

Speeches were made by Prof B. K. Sampson, Rev. W. H. Hunter, Edward Bailey and James W. Owens.

Mr. Shaw moved that the hours of session in the Colored School be the same, and the rules for the closing of the doors be the same as the Ward Schools and that the building be put in good repair.

Mr. Craig moved to refer it to the Committee on Colored School, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Craig the Principals of High, Sub District and Colored Schools, were directed to state in their monthly reports to the Superintendent, the absence of teachers of music.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell it was

Resolved, That the Principals of the High and District Schools shall each make an annual report to the City Superintendent on or before the receipt of their June salary, setting forth the condition and wants of their respective schools, together with the number of males and females enrolled during the year, the average monthly enrollment, and the average monthly attendance, together with such other items as the Superintendent may designate.

Mr. Harrison offered the following, which was decided in the negative:

Resolved, That the teachers who attended the City Teachers' Institute on Friday evening, October 23, be allowed to count that evening as teaching time.

On motion of Mr. Hartman it was resolved to appoint an assistant in the Colored Night School.

On motion, the appointment was referred to the Committee on Colored Schools with power to act.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs it was

Resolved, That we consider it inexpedient to sell the building on Miller street, and that the Committee be instructed to take no further action in regard to its sale.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, Hugh Boice was allowed twenty dollars for his attendance in the rooms during the months of September and October.

On motion of Mr. Harrison the Secretary was authorized to purchase stationary, &c., for the Deaf and Dumb School.

Mr. Mitchell offered the following:

Resolved, That all scholars members of classes C and D, Pittsburgh High School, who are not *bona fide* residents of the city of Pittsburgh be notified that they must cease attendance, and that the members of classes A and B who are not *bona fide* residents of the city be required to pay the sum of thirty dollars annually to commence August 30, 1869.

Mr. Hartman moved to amend by continuing those who are in attendance until the first of July next.

Mr. Duncan moved to lay on the table. The question was put and decided in the negative.

A motion to adjourn was made and carried.

"BULLS" AND "BEARS."

Commercial Gambling.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The engrossment, by capitalists, combining for purposes of speculation, of staple commodities which enter largely into the general consumption of the people, in quantities so large as to enable the speculators to enhance the price and dictate to the consumer what he shall pay for an important article of daily consumption, is become so common among us that foreigners generally, and many citizens, have come to speak of us as a nation of gamblers. In keeping with this idea, are the terms so often used in your own and other journals in their money and market reports, such as *songs, shorts, bulls, bears, buyer's option, seller's option, spot corner*, &c.

These terms have become familiar as applied to the operations in various leading commodities, such as gold government, corporation, bank stocks, wheat, Barley, flour, petroleum &c., &c. in each of which capitalists and speculators have for the past few years been wont from time to time to make a "Corner." Your readers will remember that breadstuffs have by cornering combinations at Chicago, and other great centers of that trade, been pushed up to rates that had no basis in the relations of supply and demand, but were pure and unmixed, artificial *distortions* of value, brought on by combinations of capital and credit in the hands of unscripulous speculators.

About this time last year a "corner" in Petroleum was made, or attempted, in which several of our Pittsburgh dealers were *particeps criminis*. In this case, if my memory serves me, some of the "bulls" came off with broken horns, or sorely lacerated bank-credits.

During the past year the "bears" in oil, on two or more occasions, undertook to make little "corners," with, however, but partial success.

A few weeks ago the New York Gold Exchange was worked into a most portentous "corner," which, like the explosion at Avondale, spread devastation all around.

And now, notwithstanding the severe lessons of numerous and terrible financial disasters, and the downfall of many victims, we see the elements of another corner-combination floating in every breeze. It would seem evident that certain prominent, well-known and wealthy oil dealers and refiners, and sundry opulent firms outside of the oil trade, have gotten up a huge combination to make a "bull" corner in petroleum, a large amount of bona fide capital and a large amount of borrowed money are brought to the service of the speculators in the pending scheme for distorting the price of refined and crude oil. These corner men have bought up contracts for future delivery of oil, it is understood, to the extent of over one hundred thousand barrels, and they continue to purchase, constantly advancing the rates, intending still further to raise prices, and by taking, themselves, so much of the entire production that the contractors for future delivery will find it impossible to fill their contracts, and so be forced to pay to the corner men the difference between the low rate contracted for and the high rate which the movement or corner is designed to establish. If this high game, with its tremendous stakes, can be successfully played, the "bulls" will pocket perhaps a million dollars ingloriously wrenched from the discomfitted "bears." But, on the other hand, if the "bulls" find the job too heavy, the task too herculean for their combined capital and credit, and be driven to reveal the least sign of weakness or decrepitude, the menaced crowd of "bears" will turn upon and devour or drive them, bleeding and exhausted, back from the arena of the strife. But, Messrs. Editors, are yours and the other journals of the city doing your whole duty in reference to these illegitimate, demoralizing and dangerous agitators and disturbers of the otherwise wholesome and healthy condition of our commercial and financial markets? I observe that the GAZETTE in its oil market reports, so much consulted, and generally so reliable, very properly records the receipts and shipments, the sales and prices of oil, and also comments on the condition and prospects of the market, giving in alternate issues the respective views of the "Bulls" and of the "Bears;" while this may, and I suppose is just what a business and commercial newspaper is expected to do. Is it *all* that should be done? Has it ever occurred to you that it is the duty, and would be becoming in an old and influential paper, recognized for two or three generations as a faithful sentinel on the watch tower, keeping vigils over the moral, social, political and commercial interests of the community, sounding the alarm when danger threatens, advocating the right and exposing and denouncing the wrong? I say, has it not occurred to you that you should hold up to public reprobation every such gross and wanton perversion of the morals of trade, as gold corners, wheat corners, petroleum or any other corners? Should the press stand dumb, while our merchants, forgetting or indifferent to the glory and renown of the ancient London or Venetian merchant for strict moral integrity, rush recklessly into the maelstrom of speculation, heedless of Scilla on this side and Charybdis on that, down the rapids and over the cataract into the abyss below?

That my conception of the magnitude of the perils involved in such movements as the one under review, may not appear extravagant, let me speak briefly of some of its aspects, or how it looks to an outsider.

The "Bulls," it is estimated, have already engrossed over 100,000 barrels of refined oil. It is understood they intend to hold this in hand at least until January next, and in order to accomplish successfully their raid on the "*Bears*," or "*shorts*," they must purchase at advancing rates nearly all the production of November and December—the production at this time is in excess of any former period in the history of Petroleum and reaches the astounding figure of 14,000 barrels of crude per diem, which results in a daily yield of refined oil equal to at least 10,000 barrels per diem.

The production from 1st Nov. to 1st Jany., at the price to which the corner has advanced it, will amount to	$9,000,000
The 100,000 barrels now held by the corner, at the same rates would amount to	1,500,000
In all	$10,500,000

These figures approximate the truth, and give a vivid idea of the load to be carried if the corner is to culminate in January next. It is quite formidable enough to suggest to all the lesser or weaker "bulls" the wisdom of an early escapade. But, suppose the cornerers, when January comes, find it impossible to unload without giving up the hoped for margin; and, to avert such a fate, should essay to carry their immense load over the dull months into the autumn of 1870, with the accretions of interest on loans, leakage and evaporation of oil, premiums of insurance, &c., and probably all this in the face of a rapidly increasing production under the stimulus of prices made artificially high by their own game. What may not be the sum of the disasters to follow? The "bears" may, indeed, be driven to their holes, with only their paws to suck, but what of the "bulls"? May not even those of the largest antlers be left with only their dry hoofs to suck?

I repeat Mr. Editor that, in my opinion at least, the public Press, especially such papers as I hold the GAZETTE to be, owes it to the reputation and wellfare of the trading community to signalize such proceedings with its market condemnation. Pittsburgh can well do without Goulds or Fisks. Its atmosphere is uncongenial for such, and the Press should aid in keeping it so. Seeing in your paper of Monday an article signed "Fair Play" with its little horns sticking out, has prompted me to write. I regret that my hurried circumstances prevents me from writing with more care.

EVEN UP.

Narrow Escape.

Yesterday after noon, a team of horses attached to a wagon loaded with saw dust, while being driven along Canal street at its intersection with Liberty, became frightened at a locomotive and made a plunge forward, right in front of it. Fortunately the engine, which was shifting a train, stopped just at that instant within a foot or two of the wagon. The affrighted animals, however, could not be checked, and made a short turn off the track, which threw the driver to the ground under a wheel, which passed over his right leg. They then brought themselves and the vehicle to a standstill by running against a post on the sidewalk fronting the elevator, and tearing off a wheel. The injured man was taken into the Rush House and a physician sent for, who pronounced the bone unbroken. He was, however, severely bruised, and, being unable to walk, was carried to Mercy Hospital for treatment. His name is Owen Mahon.

Narrow Escape.—The other day a lady narrowly escaped having her skull crushed in by a falling brick from the top of the new buildings in course of erection on Fifth avenue near Market street, but the fall of this missile was nothing compared to the reduction in prices in the trunk business brought about by the enterprise and business tact of Liebler since the opening of his new and mammoth establishment, 104 Wood street. Trunks, Valises, &c., in large assortment, kept constantly on hand. Don't forget 104 Wood street.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

TUESDAY, November 9.—The Supreme Court met at 10 o'clock, A. M., present a full bench. The following business was transacted:

Schmidt et al. vs. Weidman, D. C. Argument concluded by Koethen for plaintiff in error.

Coleman et al. vs. Kountz et al. Argued by Geyer for plaintiff in error, and by A. M. Brown, contra.

Ballentine vs. McGeagh, C. P. Argued by Lazear for plaintiff in error, and by Over, contra.

Porter's Executor's appeal, C. P. Argued by Purviance for appellant, and by Marshall, contra.

Kountz vs. Kennedy, D. C. Argued by Bell for plaintiff in error, and by Smith contra.

Duff *et al.* vs. Hoffman, C. P. Argued by Duff for plaintiff in error and by Hays contra.

Whigham's appeal from C. P. Argued by Hasbrouck for appellant and by Penny contra.

Reynolds *et al.*; appeal. Argued by Miller for appellant and thereupon appeal quashed.

Neel *et al.* vs. McElhenny, D. C. Argued by Large for plaintiff in error and by Woods contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, November 9.—D. Held and W. A. Keeler, doing business at Corry, Pa., were adjudged bankrupts.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of Peter Higgins.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, November 9.—The case of Gould vs. Reese, action to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent. On trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

TUESDAY, Nov. 9.—The case of the Western Insurance Co. for use vs. J. D. Dravo, previously reported, is still on trial.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Company.

From the annual report of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company for the year ending June 30, 1869, as filed at the office of Gen. George Wright, Ohio, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, the Columbus *Journal* gleans the following items:

The length of the main line is about 468 miles; branches 32 miles; entire line and branches 500 miles; main line in Ohio 251 miles; branches in Ohio 8 4-10 miles; side tracks 46 miles; total length of iron in Ohio 306 miles. There are in Ohio 43 wooden bridges, with an aggregate length of 4,515 feet, and five iron bridges with an aggregate length of 196 feet. There are on the line 210 locomotives, 95 first-class and 26 second-class passenger cars, 54 express and baggage cars, 3,134 freight cars and 108 other cars. There are employed in operating the road in Ohio, 1,785 persons. There were carried during the year 1,625,289 passengers, 606,944 tons of through freight and 907,785 tons of local freight. There were consumed in Ohio during the year 46,539 cords of wood and 45,544 tons of coal.

The expenses for the year were as follows: Maintenance of way and structures, $1,295,699.89; Motive power and cars, $1,998,972,74; Transportation expenses, $1,395,951.51; General expenses, $389,812.41. Total expenses of operating the road, $5,080,436.55. The earnings are reported as follows: Transportation of passengers, $2,525,683.47; Transportation of freight, $5,391,520.10; Mail and express, $217,378.50; from all other sources, $101,-813.70. Total earnings, $8,236,395,77. Net earnings, $3,155,859;22. The amount of capital stock paid in is $11,500,000. The following are the officers of the company, all residents of Pittsburgh: George W. Cass, President; Thomas D. Messler, Assistant President: F. M. Hutchinson, Secretary; J. P. Henderson, Treasurer; H. A. Gardner, Chief Engineer; J. N. McCullough, General Superintendent. J. P. Farley, Auditor; F. R. Myers, General Ticket Agent; Wm. P. Shinn, General Freight Agent.

The Return from Europe of G. W. Schmidt, Esq.

We yesterday had the pleasure of visiting Mr. G. W. Schmidt, the senior member of the extensive wine and liquor importing house of Schmidt & Friday, corner of Canal and Penn streets, who has just returned from nearly half a year's purchasing visit in the famous wine growing countries of the Old World. He made very heavy purchases while abroad in Germany, Spain, France and Portugal, and the firm, who are regarded as among the heaviest wine importers of the country, are now daily receiving out of bond, immense invoices of foreign wines and brandies, the very best that the European markets afford. The line of champagnes is very complete and comprises all the famous and most popular brands known to the trade, and altogether is the fullest and finest assortment ever opened in this city. The general importation of light, dry and heavy wines embraces all the varieties in favor with connoisseurs, having been selected at the most celebrated vineyards of Europe. Few of our readers have any proper idea of the extent of the business transacted by this house, which occupies position with the very largest establishments of the character in New York or Philadelphia. They monthly receive direct from Europe immense invoices of wines and brandies, and their commodious cellars and ware rooms are always stocked to their fullest capacities. Their trade is very large, and with each returning year assumes more formidable proportions. Making their own importations and purchasing direct from the vineyards where produced, they have superior advantages to offer in wines and brandies as to purity, fineness, quality and cheapness. Messrs. Schmidt & Friday are gentlemen of the strictest honesty and integrity, and conspicuous for fair dealing and uprightness, and while heartily welcoming the senior home after his extended continental business tour, we feel that it is in place to bespeak for this enterprising firm a full share of the patronage of our friends and readers.

Two Rehearsals in One Day.

The members of the Cantata Society are indefatigable in their exertions to make of their first concert the greatest amateur performance ever given it Pittsburgh. They had two rehearsals last Monday, one in the afternoon, another in the evening, and thus passed from four to five hours in hard study. Some of our prominent divines and connoiseurs were present at the evening rehearsal, and expressed in emphatic terms their admiration and conviction that an immense success would reward the labors of the society. A sketch of the programme is given to-day in our columns. The high character of the society can at once be judged from the names of the composers and the works selected.

Enlarged. Messrs. Youngson & Co since the recent fire at their establishment, have rebuilt the destroyed portion, and at the same time considerably enlarged the establishment. For Ice cream, Confectionary, Oysters, and any palatable dish in season, there is no place better than this house, corner Smithfield street and Diamond alley. Ladies or gentlemen can be served with the latest delicacies in the way of edibles at all hours of the day and evening. Remember Youngson & Co's and give them a call.

The Keystone.—The increasing demand for the celebrated queensware from the Keystone Pottery, Messrs. S. M. Kier & Co., proprietors, is the very best evidence of its excellence and superiority over other articles of the kind in the market. Everything in the line of queensware may be found at the ware rooms, No. 363 Liberty street, and for the encouragement of home manufacturers, aside from the superiority of the articles, this establishment should be patronized.

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies as it will prevent roughness of the skin if used during cold weather. It is easily applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the druggists generally. wT

Books and Newspapers.—Books, newspapers and magazines, all the latest American and foreign publications, together with a rare and valuable assortment of works now out of print, at Egan's Book and Newspaper Depot, No. 41 Sixth avenue. Many of the works are sold at half price, while none of the others can be purchased any cheaper, even at the publishers. Egan's is the place to go in making purchases in this line.

Employment Office.—Girls wanted for cooks and private families in the city. R. H. Long, at No. 12 Federal street, near bridge, Allegheny City, at the Dexter Washing Machine Office. 1m

Real Estate.—See advertisement of McClung & Rainbow, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195, 197 and 199 Centre avenue. tf.

Excitement Extraordinary—Ladies' Furs Selling at a Saving to the Purchaser of from 15 to 25 Per Cent.

Never in the history of this old and staid city has the excitement in the Fur Trade reached the proportions that it has attained since the arrival of the immense stock just received at the famous and reliable house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street. The goods kept here are first-class, and are all warranted. No misrepresentations whatever will be allowed upon the part of any of the salesmen in order to accomplish a sale. But all goods are represented according to their true quality and value. The stock of this establishment is truly immense, consisting of Astrican and Persian Lamb, Mink Sable, Siberian Squirrel, Water Mink, Black and Brown Sables, German Fitch, etc., made in all the new styles of Sacques, Berthas, Collars, Eugenias, Muffs and Cuffs, all of which are being sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the city.

Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Leffingwell, who has successfully established a new school of his own in the burleque drama, and an artist of very superior talent and great versatility, to-night appears in two of his very best characters. He is deserving crowded houses, furnishing an entertainment chaste, modest and fun-provoking, and such as should find the heartiest encouragement with all classes of amusement lovers.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The patrons of the Pittsburgh Theatre have been well entertained ever since the season commenced, and each succeeding week brings some new attraction. Rita Percy and Miss Benson are the chief attractions this week.

The Continental.

The season of the year having arrived when we are permitted to indulge our epicureanism, in games, dinners, suppers, &c., we desire to call she attention of the public to the fact that there is at least one establishment in the city where game of every description, from reed-bird to venison, including ducks, prairie chickens, pheasants, wild turkey, and bear meat, can be procured at all times, fresh and good, and where it is prepared and served in a style unsurpassed. It is scarcely necessary, however, for us to say that we refer to the Continental Saloon, Fifth avenue, next door to the post-office, as the public generally, know that Holtzheimer always takes the lead in such matters, serving his patrons with the best of everything the market and season affords.

The Secret of Beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the Complexion.

Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with Healthful Bloom and Youthful Beauty.

Remember Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any Lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathairon. MWFF.

Fresh.—Our lady friends need have no fear that the stock at Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street, will be found assorted over before they get there, as the proprietor of that establishment makes it a point in his business arrangements to always keep up the supply with the demand, and hence, as he is thus compelled to receive new goods daily, his stock is always new, fresh, and of the latest styles. It is this peculiarity which has made 81 Market street so popular with lady purchasers.

Children's Clothing made to order and Stitching and Stamping for braid, &c., at No. 12 Federal street, near the bridge, Allegheny City, at the Dexter Washing Machine Office. R. H. LONG. 6

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

GEO. W. DILWORTH, ALBERT M. HARPER
JOSEPH DILWORTH.

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 243 LIBERTY STREET,
Opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh.
HAVE OPENED WITH A
Very Large and Complete Stock of
GROCERIES,
TO WHICH
They Respectfully Invite the Attention
OF
PURCHASERS.
no2

ESTABLISHED BY
A. & T. GORMLY, 1812.
W. M. GORMLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 271 Liberty Street,
(DIRECTLY OPP. EAGLE HOTEL,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. C. ARMSTRONG,
(Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 25 Market Street.
my18

L. J. BLANCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
ap19:x89

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, 112 and 114 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESSUP & CO., 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation, 437 miles long, upon which it is also a mortgage, NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, Price 96, and accrued interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on applications.

We have a full supply of the above Bonds on hand and for sale, and we take pleasure in recommending them as a very reliable and perfectly safe investment.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
No. 75 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
au10

VINEGAR.

THE PITTSBURGH
VINEGAR
WORKS.

BALLOU & ADAMS,
167, 168, 169 and 170
SECOND AVENUE.
Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our
EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.
no6:q36

MERCHANT TAILORS.

1869 .... 1870.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Greatly Reduced Prices!
E. HOUSTON & SON,
Fashionable Merchant Tailors & Clothiers,
No. 107 FIFTH AVENUE, corner of Cherry Alley, have just received the largest and most complete stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings and custom made clothing ever opened in this city. It comprises the very finest of French goods as well as medium American manufactures.
Our motto: Small Profits, Low Prices, Quick Sales and Ready Cash. Favor us with a call and judge for yourselves. All orders filled warranted to give satisfaction. oc30

THIRD ARRIVAL
OF
WINTER GOODS.
GRAY & LOGAN,
89 Fifth Avenue, 47 Sixth Street.
Men and Boys Clothing in the Greatest Variety,
OVERCOATS ALL STYLES AND SIZES.
The lowest prices in the city for good substantial goods.
The up-town public are cordially invited to call in at our new store and examine stock.
GRAY & LOGAN,
89 Fifth Avenue,
47 Sixth Street.
oc26:q28

P. M'ARDLE,
FASHIONABLE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Keeps constantly on hand
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.
Also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 93 1-2 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles. se3;n83

B. TIEGEL,
(Late Cutter with W. Hespenheide,)
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 53 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.
se28:v21

NEW FALL GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.,
Just received by HENRY MEYER.
se3: Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

LIVERY & SALE STABLES.

ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Will on Every Saturday Hold
AN AUCTION SALE
OF
HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
WAGONS,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
COMMISSION STABLES
COR. SEVENTH AVENUE & LIBERTY ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ap28:h4

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, &C.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
409 PENN STREET,
Have Removed to
NOS. 384 AND 386 PENN,
Cor. Eleventh St., (formerly Canal.)

JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO.,
Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195,
FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Copper Distilled Pure Rye Whiskey.
Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh28.n58

GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY.

100 WOOD STREET.
R. E. BREED & CO.
NEW GOODS.
FINE VASES,
BOHEMIAN AND CHINA.
NEW STYLES,
DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS,
GIFT CUPS,
SMOKING SETS,
A large stock of
SILVER PLATED GOODS
of all descriptions.
Call and examine our goods, and we feel satisfied no one need fail to be suited.
R. E. BREED & CO.
100 WOOD STREET.

CALL AND SEE
THE NEW
China Sets, Parian Statuetts,
Vases and Fancy Articles, now opening for the Fall Trade, at
H. HIGBY & CO'S.,
No. 189 LIBERTY STREET.
N. B.—A large assortment of Fine White Granite Ware for family and hotel use always on hand. oc7

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.
8 lots 25x131 feet, graded, only $500—$100 per year. 4 lots 24x132 feet, $400—$100 per year. 1 lot 25x129 feet, $500; Reed street. Frame house of 3 rooms, lot 24x100 feet; only $1,100. Brick house of 7 rooms, bath room and stable; 22x100—$4,500. 2 three-storied brick houses on Fulton street, each $2,-500. 2 five roomed pressed brick houses finely finished, new; lot 60x100. Two brick houses, pumps and hydrants, all for $4,000. New two roomed and cellar brick house, lot 20x100; $1,-400—$600 cash and $100 per year. Good seven roomed house and lot 24x260 feet, $2,-500, and easy terms. 6 roomed frame house, lot 24x60, $1,500—$500 cash and balance in 1 and 2 years. 2 lots on Wylie street 24x80; $950. 1 lot on Wylie street 276x125; $1,500. 11 lots on Centre avenue 22½x125; $900 each. 150 feet front on Centre avenue by 125 feet deep, will divide to suit. 6 lots on Centre avenue from $300 to $800. The above property is well located and within 10 to 12 minutes walk of the Court House, and on the New Central Passenger R. R. 20 acres on Western Penna. Railroad, 4 miles from the city. 20 acres on Pan Handle Railroad, 4 miles from city. New 6 room frame house 1 mile from Court House. 225 acres Missouri land.
Persons desiring to purchase a home or make an investment, and those wishing to sell, please call on or address
McCLUNG & RAINBOW,
au30 Nos. 195 197 and 199 Centre avenue.

"HOBOKEN" STATION, PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
This beautiful situation cannot be surpassed for private residences in any direction, so close to both cities, being only eight miles up the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. Any person desiring information about this property can obtain it by calling at the office of the IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 78 Federal street, Allegheny. Lots from one-half acre to five acres; also, small lots to suit purchasers. There is a good location for a manufacturing establishment, between the Railroad and Allegheny river. au19:n26

AT PRIVATE SALE—VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND situate on the north-east corner of Stockton avenue and Beaver St., Allegheny city, fronting 37 feet on Stockton avenue, preserving the same width along Beaver street 140 feet; thence along Beaver street 100 feet, preserving a width of 60 feet to Water street, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, and being the late residence of Esther Stockton, dec'd. This property fronts on the Allegheny Park, and for beauty of location and surroundings cannot be excelled. For terms of sale and further information, enquire of
THOMAS B. UPDIKE,
se18:o48 No. 209 Beaver Avenue.

FOR SALE.—A Very Desirable TRACT OF LAND, containing about 46 acres, situate within five miles of the city and about two minutes walk from Ingram Station of the Panhandle Railroad; has a front of about one-third of a mile on Chartiers Creek; all capable of being cultivated, being rich bottom land and admirably adapted to being laid out into lots of from 4 to 5 acres or less. Small house, orchard and well of water on the premises. Terms easy. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
se22 No. 104 Fourth Avenue.

VALUABLE LAWRENCEVILLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—167 feet front on Forty-Fourth street by 124 feet deep on an alley, well built Family Mansion of portico, wide hall, nine rooms, wash room and cellar, large garden, variety of choice fruits and grape vines. The location is pleasant and healthy. Will be sold at fair price and on reasonable terms. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
39 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE.—One Two Horse Spring Wagon, suitable for a gardener, brewer or glass works.
One Covered Ambulance.
500 empty Packing Barrels for glass ware.
600 empty Whisky Barrels.
Apply at Warehouse, No. 82 Darrah street, opposite the Pearl Mill, Allegheny.
oc7:p56 JOHN DYER.

FOR SALE.—SOUTH PITTSBURGH PROPERTY.—A neat TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE of Hall, Six Rooms and Cellar, Gas Fixtures, Hydrant and a Well of Water. Lot twenty feet front on Carson street by one hundred deep. Price $5,000. Terms one-half cash, remainder in one and two years. S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 39 Sixth avenue.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that letters of administration on the estate of SARAH L. McCAIG late of Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., dec'd., have this day been granted to the undersigned. Parties indebted to the estate will please settle with me at once, and those having claims against the estate will present them to me.
W. J. DOUGHERTY,
oc19:p97W Wilkinsburg, Pa.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary have been granted the undersigned as Executrix of the estate of P. DUFF, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same without delay, and persons indebted will make payment to
ELIZA DUFF, Executrix,
or to WM. H. DUFF,
oc22:q12 No. 37 Fifth Avenue.

NO. 286 DEC. TERM, 1869.
Public notice is hereby given that the
NATRONA & TARENTUM
Beneficial Society
Have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for a Charter, and that the said Court made an order in the case to the effect that said Charter will be granted at their next term, unless exceptions thereto will be filed in the meantime.
J. W. WALTER.
oc21:q7 Prothonotary.

COAL AND COKE.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton street, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or address to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stephenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
NO. 567 LIBERTY STREET,
(Lately City Flour Mill,) SECOND FLOOR.
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
ALLEGHENY CITY, Nov. 6, 1869.
TO MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON RAILINC.
The Committee on City Property will receive bids until THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 3 P. M., for furnishing and fixing to place about 800 FEET IRON RAILING around City Hall Square. Plans and specifications can be seen and full particulars obtained at this office.
CHARLES DAVIS,
no8 City Engineer.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 4, 1869.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, Nov. 11th, 1869, for the Grading and Paving of the following Streets and Alleys, viz:
GRADING AND PAVING
PUMP ALLEY, from Benton Alley to Barnett Alley.
GRADING ONLY.
WILLOW STREET, from Venial Street to Barton Street.
Specifications can be seen at the office of Chas. Davis, Esq., City Engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
nov5 W. M. PORTER, City Controller.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Nov. 3, 1869.
NOTICE.—The assessment for Grading and Paving BEECH STREET from Irwin to Allegheny Avenues, and also for Grading and Paving EVANS ALLEY, from Nixon street, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office, until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 1869, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Treasurer for collection.
CHARLES DAVIS,
no4:q47 City Engineer.

ALLEGHENY CO. WORK-HOUSE.
Proposals will be received until November 15, at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 2 Sixth street, for furnishing 3,000 LOCUST POSTS, 8 feet long and from 6 to 8 inches diameter, to be delivered at Claremont Station, W. P. R. R. on or before December 1st, 1869.
oc27:q35 GEO. STEPHENSON, Secretary.

FLOUR.

NOTICE TO FLOUR DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.—We are now receiving a lot of 40,000 bushels carefully selected WHITE AND AMBER AND TENNESSEE WHEAT, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Green and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of Wheat is the very best to be found and cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.
We have also finished our improvements in Machinery, Bolting Cloths and Cooling Rooms, and are now prepared to furnish the best Flour we have made for ten years at prices that defy competition on the same grades of flour.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny.
September 13, 1869.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!
MINNESOTA BAKERS FLOURS.
480 bbls. Legal Tender, 347 bbls Ha Ha, 367 bbls Ermine, 170 bbls Summit Mills 270 bbls Winona Co., 580 bbls Red River, 133 bbls May Day.
CHOICE WISCONSIN FLOURS.
560 bbls Riverside, 265 bbls White Star, 500 bbls various brands Spring Wheat Flour.
WINTER WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR.
City Mill of Springfield, Ohio, Pride of the West, Depot Mills, Massilon A, Paragon Mills Ringleader and Crown, choice St. Louis.
For sale lower than can be brought from the West. WATT, LANG & CO.,
jy21 172 and 174 Wood Street.

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS,
FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, Nos. 3 and 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of COURT HOUSES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Last night but three of the great caricaturist and genius of burlesque.
THE LEFFINGWELL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 10th, 1869, the spectacular musical burlesque entitled
ALADDIN,
OR THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.
The Widow Twankay........................Leffingwell.
To conclude with the roaring farce of
SLASHER AND CRASHER.
Thursday Evening—MEDEA.

☞PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
H. W. WILLIAMS, Sole Lessee.—The Queen of the Emerald Isle, Miss Jennie Benson—the very best performer in the world, Miss Rita Percy, in her Classical Draped Statuary; George S. Edeson, Miss Ada Wray, Larry Tooley, Miss Clara Burton, and the great comedy Combination in a new bill, including the great drama, entitled, "The Path of Crime, or the Mysteries of the Iron City." Ladies' Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday. Admission to Matinee 25c.

☞ST. BRIDGETS'
FAIR
WILL OPEN TO-NIGHT
IN THEIR CHURCH.
☞Open every night, Sundays excepted.
Cathedral Band in attendance. oc21:q9

☞FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—
No. 65 Fifth avenue, opposite the Opera House, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the coolest and most desirable place of resorte. Liquors can be had at this place Pure and Good. The Billiard Rooms are on the ground floor in the rear.

BILLIARDS,
(KUNZ'S BUILDING,)
68 Smithfield Street,
(Formerly occupied by John S. Kennedy,) has been leased for a term of years by
GEORGE H. BENNETT,
And Fitted Up in the Best Manner.
WILLIAM DODDS, Manager,
FIVE NEW TABLES
Have been placed in the
BILLIARD HALL.
The Bar is Stocked
WITH THE
BEST OF LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
oc4

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
Fire Insurance Company,
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL IS	$ 500,000 00
SURPLUS OF ASSETS, (July 1, 1869,) IS	1,752,030 75

Making its total Cash Assets $2,252,030 75

Three-quarters of the profits are divided, in July of each year to its customers in scrip, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, until redeemed in cash. One-quarter is divided to its stockholders.
By this system the customers of the Company obtain their insurance at about what it costs the company to protect them, and under no circumstances are they liable for the losses.
NOTE.—The largest amount of "Net Surplus over Liabilities, Reinsurance and Capital," as shown by the "Official Returns," is that of the CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Directors of the Company have ordered the following dividends:
1st. A semi annual cash-dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable to the stockholders forthwith.
2d. A cash dividend for the redemption of the scrip of 1863, with 6 per cent. interest thereon, payable August 10th.
3d. An interest dividend has been declared on outstanding scrip of '64, '65, '66, '67 and '68, payable in cash September 20th.
4th. A scrip dividend of fifty (50) per cent. on earned premiums of customers entitled to participate in the profits of the Company is payable forthwith at the office of the Company, No. 167 Wood street, Bank of Commerce Building.
The Company insures against loss by Fire on Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Manufactories, except of the more perilous kinds, Farm Property and other insurable interests at reasonable rates of premium. For additional information with respect to system, plan, rates, &c. Call on or address
JAMES W. ARROTT.
General Insurance Agent,
No. 167 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CASH
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHELAN'S BUILDING,
No. 24 Fifth Avenue. Second Floor,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital All Paid Up.
DIRECTORS.
N. J. Bigley, H. W. Oliver, jr, Capt. M. Bailey,
Dan'l Wallace, S. H. Hartman, A. Chambers,
Jake Hill, S. M'Clurkan, Jas. M. Bailey,
Thomas Smith, Jno. S. Willock,
ROBERT H. KING, President.
JNO. F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Capt. R. J. GRACE, Gen'l Agent.
Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.
ap2:g67

PROCLAMATION.
The qualified Voters of the EIGHTEENTH WARD, City of Pittsburgh, will meet at the usual time and place for holding elections, on
TUESDAY, November 16, 1869,
To elect ONE PERSON as SELECT COUNCILMAN, to fill the unexpired term of Davd Holmes, deceased.
JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, October 27, 1869.
oc28

M. STEELE..........................J. A. STEELE.
M. STEELE & SON,
Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c.
No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common,
ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.

PETER KEIL..........JAMES F. RICHART.
KEIL & RICHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, MILL FEED, &C.
349 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
my24.b37

MEANOR & HARPER,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 329 LIBERTY STREET,
Consignments solicited. se7

FRESH
OYSTERS.
We are now receiving daily supplies of Maltby's celebrated No. 1 and Frying Oysters, for sale in cans and half cans, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

LACE LEATHER.—A Large Stock of the
PATENT LACING
Always on hand and for sale at the lowest price by J. & H. PHILLIPS,
no10 26 and 28 Sixth Street.

JOHN I. HOUSE...EDW. HOUSE....WM. H. HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN SHIPTON..........................A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

SUNDRIES.
71 Bags Peanuts.
45 do. Dry Apples.
29 do. Peaches.
2 do. do. pealed.
1 do. Feathers;
Now landing and for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—All persons interested will please take notice that application has been made to Governor Geary for the pardon of MICHAEL CELLA, convicted in the Criminal Court of Allegheny county, at March Sessions, 1869, of the crime of attempting to commit buggery.

WHITE LIME.—200 bbls Eastern WHITE LIME, 100 bbls Cleveland do., for sale at 141 First avenue, by J. B. CANFIELD.

APPLES.—200 bbls Choice WINTER APPLES, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD
141 First avenue.

LARD OIL.—20 barrels No. 1 Winter, to arrive by rail, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

STAMPED GOLD PAPERS for Parlors, at No. 107 Market street.
jy27 JOSEPH R. HUGHES & BRO.